

Notes  
on the  
Cathedrals





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Notes \* \*  
on the \* \*  
Cathedrals



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# Contents

Exeter

Hereford

Truro

Bangor

Llandaff

St. Asaph

St. David's



Exeter

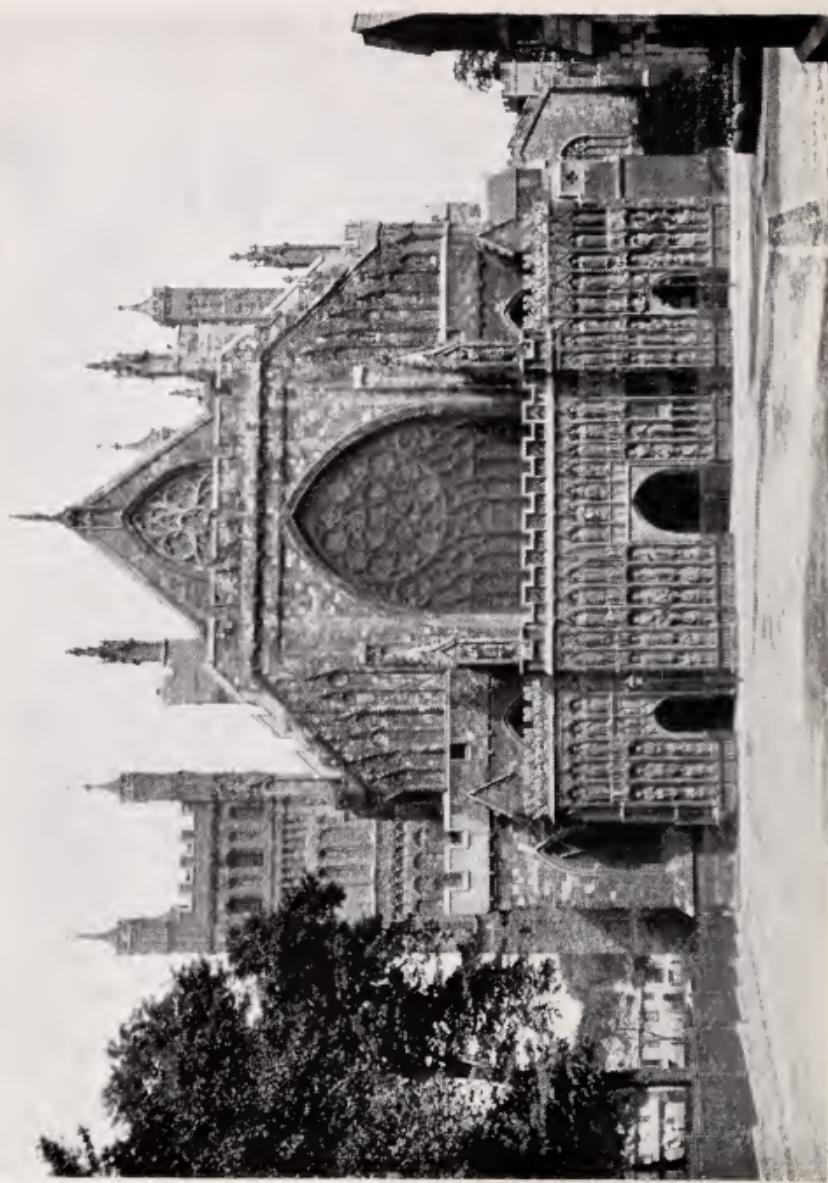




THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

**I**N THE year 705 the great diocese of Wessex was divided, and Devonshire with Cornwall came under the control of the bishops of Sherborne. So they continued until 909, when the see of Crediton was founded for the two counties. In 936, Athelstan having completed the conquest of the West, a separate see was established for Cornwall at St. Germans. Crediton and St. Germans were again united in 1042 under Bishop Living: eight years later the place of the see was removed to Exeter by Bishop Leofric. Athelstan had founded a monastery there, which Sweyn destroyed in 1003. But Canute in 1019 built a new church, and this in 1050 became the Cathedral. It stood on the site of the present building, and all trace of it has now disappeared. Bishop Warelwast was the first builder of the church as we now know it: the two transeptal towers of his work remain. In 1280 Peter Quivil succeeded to the bishopric and began his wonderful transformation: it is to him that we owe the *Decorated* work of the building.

The see of Exeter, with its thirty-two manors and fourteen palaces, was one of the richest and most attractive in England. Its bishops being largely drawn from the wealthy families, were able to carry out their building operations in a lavish manner. Walter de Stapledon, whose



THE WEST FRONT.

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London.

rule—1307-1329—corresponds with the reign of the first two Edwards, not only spent a whole year's revenue on the festivities attending his enthronement, but an enormous sum on the Cathedral as well. He also built Exeter College, Oxford, and a palace in London. John Grandisson (1327-1369) whose sister, 'the Lady Catherine, is the heroine of the romantic story of the institution of the Order of the Garter,' was another wealthy and magnificent prelate of royal and noble lineage. Succeeding to the peerage of his brother in 1358, he built the nave of the Cathedral, and the church of St. Mary Ottery. He was the trusted friend of Edward III, to whom he left a splendid legacy. But the interest in the bishops of Exeter is by no means confined to those who were statesmen or great builders. Miles Coverdale, the Bible translator, was bishop for two years, and 'The Prayer Book Psalter is in essence the Psalter of Coverdale's Bible' (*Moulton*).

The Cathedral was spared by express condition on the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax. But during the Commonwealth the cloisters were demolished and a cloth market established on the site. A partition wall was built, dividing the church into two parts—'East Peter's' for the Presbyterians, and 'West Peter's' for the Independents.

The diocese has sent forth two great missionaries—Winifirth (St. Boniface) to Germany in 716, and John Coleridge Patteson to Melanesia. Patteson was martyred in 1871, and the pulpit in the nave of the Cathedral is to his memory.



## FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The transeptal towers—the church of St. Mary Ottery is the only other example in England. Ingenious opening of the towers as transepts. The choir and Lady-chapel are together longer than the nave. Lowness and breadth of the whole building. Great breadth, and variety of tracery, of windows. Clerestory of nave unusually high; triforium unusually low. Clustered columns of nave—a very beautiful feature. Groining of roof, and beauty of detail throughout the building. The throne; the minstrels' gallery; the sedilia; the clock; the *misereres*, among the best in the country. Excellent modern glass of Clayton & Bell. The great bell (12,500 lbs.) is the fifth largest in England. The library is very rich in Saxon, and other MSS., and contains the original *Exon Domesday*.

## BUILDING DATES

1112. Saxon church pulled down, and Norman building begun by Bishop Warelwast. The towers, and some smaller work, remain.

1191. The Norman building finished.

1194-1206. The choir enlarged; north porch; cloister doorway; Lady-chapel, and five other chapels —Bishop Marshall.

1224-44. The Chapter-house (raised c. 1420); the *misereres* —Bishop Bruere.

1257-80. Chapels of St. Gabriel, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. James restored by Bishop Bronescombe.

1280-91. Rebuilding of the Cathedral planned, and begun by Bishop Peter Quivil. He built arches in the Norman towers, thus making them a part of the church, finished the eastern-most bays of nave, and transformed the Lady-chapel.

1292-1307. Quivil's work in the choir continued by Bishop Byton.

1308-1327. The choir completed, and cloister begun by Bishop Stapledon, who also erected the bishop's throne, the screen, and the *sedilia*.

1328-67. The nave finished in Quivil's design by Bishop Grandisson, who also built the west front (the screen is later) the chapel of St. Radegunde, and part of the cloister.

1370-94. Cloister finished by Bishop Brantyngham. the builder of the screen of the west front, and the east window.

1420-55. Nave windows glazed, and chapter-house raised by Bishop Lacey.

1478-86. Pinnacles and turrets added to towers.

1504-19. The Oldham and Speke chapels.

1657. The cloisters destroyed.

1662-67. Restorations under Bishop Seth Ward.

1766. Glazing of west window.

1871. Work of Sir Gilbert Scott begun.



## DIMENSIONS

Total external length 409 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 72 feet. Height of vaulting from floor 68 feet. Length of transept 138 feet. Height of towers 130 feet.

## MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes', there are monuments, or tombs of: Sir Richard de Stapledon, brother of the Bishop; Sir Humphrey de Bohun, father of the Countess of Devon; Hugh Courtenay (1377) second Earl of Devon; Sir Peter Courtenay (1406) son of Hugh, standard bearer of Edward III; Canon Langton (1413) a good brass; William Sylke (1508) sub-chanter; Sir John Speke (1518); Anthony Harvey (1564); Sir Peter Carew, (1575); Sir John Gilbert, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir Gawain Carew, and his nephew, Sir Peter (1589); Bishop Cotton (1621); Bishop Carey (1626); Sir John Doddridge (1628) the 'sleepy judge'; Robert Hall (1667) son of the Bishop; John Loosemore (1682) builder of the organ; Bishop Weston (1741); General Simcoe (1806) *Flaxman*—a hero of the American war; Northcote, the Devonshire painter (1831)—*Chantrey*; S. S. Wesley (1837) the musician; John Macdonald, a descendant of the famous Flora; Canon Rogers of Penrose (1856); General Elphinstone (1890). Bishop Grandisson was buried in the chapel of St Radegunde, but his ashes were scattered in the time of Queen Elizabeth. There is an undated monument, which should be noticed, to one Elizabeth, wife of John Barrett.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE NAVE.

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THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

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THE CHOIR.

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THE SEDILIA IN THE CHOIR.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL.

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THE MINSTRELS' GALLERY.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted\*.

A.D.

- 787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
- 876. Alfred drives the Danes from Exeter; again in 894.
- 909. The See of Crediton founded.
- 932. King Athelstan establishes monastery at Exeter.
- 936. The See of St. German's (Cornwall) founded.
- 1035. **Living**: ninth bishop of Crediton, together with Worcester, and Cornwall; great friend of Canute.
- \*1046. **Leofric**: removed the episcopal seat to Exeter.
- 1107. **William Warelwast**: nephew of the Conqueror.
- \*1138. **Robert Chichester**: Dean of Salisbury.
- 1155. **Robert Warelwast**: nephew of Bp. William.
- \*1159. **Bartholomaeus Iscanus**: an opponent, but subsequently the friend, of Becket; assisted in the re-consecration of Canterbury Cathedral after the murder.
- \*1191. **Henry Marshall**: assisted at the coronation of Richard I, and John.
- \*1186. **John the Chaunter**: had been precentor.
- \*1214. **Simon de Apulia**: assisted to crown Henry III.
- 1224. **William Bruere** a Crusader, at Acre in 1228.

- \*1258. **Walter Bronsecombe**: son of a poor Exeter citizen; one of the great builders.
- \*1280. **Peter Quivil**: designer and first builder of the *Decorated* cathedral.
- \*1292. **Thomas de Byton**: continued Quivil's work.
- \*1307. **Walter de Stapledon**: founded Exeter College, Oxford; Lord High Treasurer of Edward II; held London for the king, and was murdered there by the citizens.
- \*1326. **James Berkley**: appointed through interest of Queen Isabella.
- 1327. **John Grandisson**: the most magnificent of all the bishops of Exeter; twice visited by the Black Prince; great builder.
- 1370. **Thomas Brantingham**: Lord High Treasurer; unsuccessfully resisted the visitation of the Archbishop.
- \*1395. **Edmund Stafford**: twice Lord Chancellor; benefactor of Exeter College.
- \*1420. **Edmund Lacey**: entertained Henry VI for eight days; his saintly character made his tomb a place of pilgrimage.
- 1456. **George Neville**: only twenty-three when nominated; Chancellor of Oxford; Lord Chancellor; to York 1465.
- 1478. **Peter Courtenay**: assisted at coronation of Richard III.
- 1487. **Richard Fox**: Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII; godfather of Henry VIII; to Bath and Wells.
- 1492. **Oliver King**: to Bath and Wells; began Bath
- 1497. Siege of Exeter by Perkin Warbeck. [Abbey.]
- \*1504. **Hugh Oldham**: joint founder with Fox of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; founder of Manchester Grammar School.
- 1519. **John Veysey or Harman**: a favourite of Henry VIII; governor of the Princess Mary; accused of complicity in the rising of the West, resigned 1551; was restored by Queen Mary 1553; died 1555 at the age of 103.
- 1527. **Reginald Pole**: dean, but probably an absentee.
- 1551. **Miles Coverdale**: Bible translator; deprived 1553.
- 1555. **James Turbevill**: during his rule Agnes Priest was burnt for heresy; deprived by Elizabeth.
- \*1560. **William Alleyn**: reduced canons from 24 to 9.
- \*1579. **John Wolton**: obtained from Queen Elizabeth the restitution of the property of the see.

1627. **Joseph Hall**: a famous writer, principally of theological works, but in 1597, when only twenty-three, published a volume of satires—  
*I first adventure, follow me who list  
And be the second English satyrist.*  
He was translated to Norwich in 1641.

1646. Exeter taken by Fairfax.

1660. **John Gauden**: the probable author of the *Icon Basilike*; member of the Westminster Assembly.

1662. **Seth Ward**: severe to Nonconformists noted for his learning; to Salisbury 1667.

1667. **Anthony Sparrow**: author of the *Rationale or Practical Exposition of the Book of Common Prayer*; to Norwich 1685.

1676. **Thomas Lamplugh**: on the landing of William of Orange, the Bishop exhorted the people to remain faithful to King James; for this he was made Archbishop of York; he assisted at the coronation of William III! and died in 1691.

1688. Entry of the Prince of Orange into Exeter and *Declaration* read in the Cathedral Nov. 9.

1689. **Jonathan Trelawney**: when bishop of Bristol tried as one of the Seven Bishops; to Winchester.

\*1708. **Offspring Blackhall**: fndr. of Charity Schools.

\*1747. **George Lavington**: author of *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*.

1762. **Frederick Keppel**: insulted at Exeter on account of his vote for the cider tax; the bishop

\*1778. **John Ross**. [of Thackeray's *Barry Lyndon*.]

1788. George III at Exeter as the guest of Dean Buller.

\*1792. **William Buller**.

1796. **Henry Reginald Courtenay**.

1803. **John Fisher**: tutor to Queen Victoria's father to Salisbury in 1807.

1807. **George Pelham**: to Lincoln 1820.

1820. **William Carey**: to St. Asaph 1830.

1830. **Christopher Bethell**: to Bangor 1881.

\*1831. **Henry Phillpotts**: bishop for thirty-seven years.

1844. Railway to Bristol opened.

1849. The Gorham trial.

1853. Ordination of J. C. Patteson in the Cathedral.

1860. Publication of *Essays and Reviews*.

1869. **Frederick Temple**: London 1885; Canterbury

1873. New reredos erected. [1896.]

\*1885. **Edward Henry Bickersteth**.

1877. Diocese of Truro founded.

1901. **Herbert Edward Ryle**.

1903. **Archibald Robertson**.



THE SOUTH TOWER AND BISHOP'S PALACE.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by  
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Hereford





THE CATHEDRAL AND WYE BRIDGE.

HEREFORD is said to have been the place of an episcopal see before the coming of Augustine. One of its bishops was present at the Synod of Caerleon in 544, and to Geraint, cousin of King Arthur, is attributed the building of the first church two years earlier. The unbroken succession of bishops dates from 676, when Putta, Bishop of Rochester, was placed at Hereford by Sexwulf, Bishop of Lichfield.

Of the earliest churches very little is known, but in 1012 we find Æthelstan 'vir magnae sanctitatis' who rebuilt his cathedral and secured for it the body of Æthelbert of East Anglia. Offa, King of Mercia, had murdered Æthelbert in 792 at Sutton's Walls near Hereford. The body was first buried at Marden; subsequently translated, with attending miracles, to the 'Chapel of Our Lady at Fernlege,' and finally by Æthelstan to the Cathedral which was dedicated to the saint. Æthelstan's work was only just finished when a horde of Irish and Welsh led by Algar, Earl of Chester, who had been outlawed by Edward the Confessor, invaded Herefordshire and burnt the city and church.

In 1079 Robert de Losinga was appointed bishop and began to rebuild the Cathedral, which his successor Reynelm probably finished. Subsequent rebuildings and changes were carried out with considerable magnificence,



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Engraving by  
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thanks to the vast sums brought as offerings to the shrine of St. Thomas.

Thomas de Cantilupe, son of Lord Cantilupe, the most distinguished of Hereford's bishops, was a capable man of affairs. He was educated at Oxford and Paris, subsequently becoming Chancellor of Oxford University, and till the death of Simon de Montfort, Chancellor of England. In addition to these offices he was at the same time Provincial Grand Master of The Knights Templars in England, Canon and Chantor of York, Archdeacon and Canon of Lichfield and Coventry, Canon of London, Canon of Hereford, and Archdeacon of Stafford. He was noted for his piety and withal maintained the rights of the see with an iron hand, at one time personally chastising Lord Clifford for cattle-lifting, at another defying Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who excommunicated him. Bishop Cantilupe went to Rome to plead his own cause, obtained a decree in his favour, but died on the way home. His remains were translated to the Cathedral in 1287 where his tomb became a place of pilgrimage, miracles, and offerings. In 1320 he was canonized. A favourite residence of the bishop was Cantelow's Town, now Kentish Town, London; his arms are the arms of the see.

Among other interesting names connected with the Cathedral are Nicholas de Hereford, Chancellor in 1377, a leader of the Lollards at Oxford, and one of Wycliffe's chief supporters. Polydore Virgil, Prebendary in 1507, was the author of a most popular history. Dr. John Bull, first Gresham Professor of Music, and the reputed composer of the music of the National Anthem, was organist of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral suffered considerably in the Civil War, the city frequently changing hands. Subsequent restorers, including Wyatt, did even more harm. The modern restorations however have on the whole been successfully carried out.

## DIMENSIONS

Length (exterior) 344 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 73 feet. Height of nave 64 feet. Height of tower 165 feet.

## BUILDING DATES

1012. The church of Bishop Æthelstan.  
1056. The church destroyed by fire.  
1079. Rebuilding begun by Robert de Losinga.  
Piers of choir, and parts of south transept remain.  
1100-45. The nave, and transepts.  
1190.c. Vestibule of Lady-chapel—Bishop William de Vere.  
1220.c. The Lady-chapel finished.  
1240-68.c. North transept—Bishop Peter d'Acquablanca.  
1260.c. Clerestory and vault of choir.  
1283-1316. Outer walls and windows of nave-aisles and choir—Bishop Swinfield.  
1320.c. Central tower.  
*A spire of wood and lead surmounted the tower; it was taken down 1790.*  
1453-74. Bishop Stanbury's chantry.  
1492-1502. Bishop Audley's chantry.  
The bishop's cloister; the vicar's cloister.  
1530. The north porch—Bishop Booth.  
1786. Fall of western tower.  
1788-97. Restorations under Wyatt. West front rebuilt.  
1830. Pinnacles to central tower.  
1841-52. Restorations under Cottingham.  
1856-63. Restorations under Sir Gilbert Scott.

## FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The richness of the *Norman* work. Crypt is the only example under a cathedral in England of later date than the end of the eleventh century, except St. Paul's. Central tower fine example of *Decorated* work; note profusion of ball-flower ornament. Norman font. The north transept generally—the form of the arches very unusual. Shrine of St. Thomas Cantilupe. Stalls, of *Decorated* period, good. The screen has been described as the most magnificent piece of metal work that the world has ever seen! Sir Gilbert Scott, who was responsible for it, says 'It is a fine work, but too loud and self-asserting for an English church.' The Hereford chair—possibly an early bishop's throne. The *Mappa Mundi*. The Reliquary.

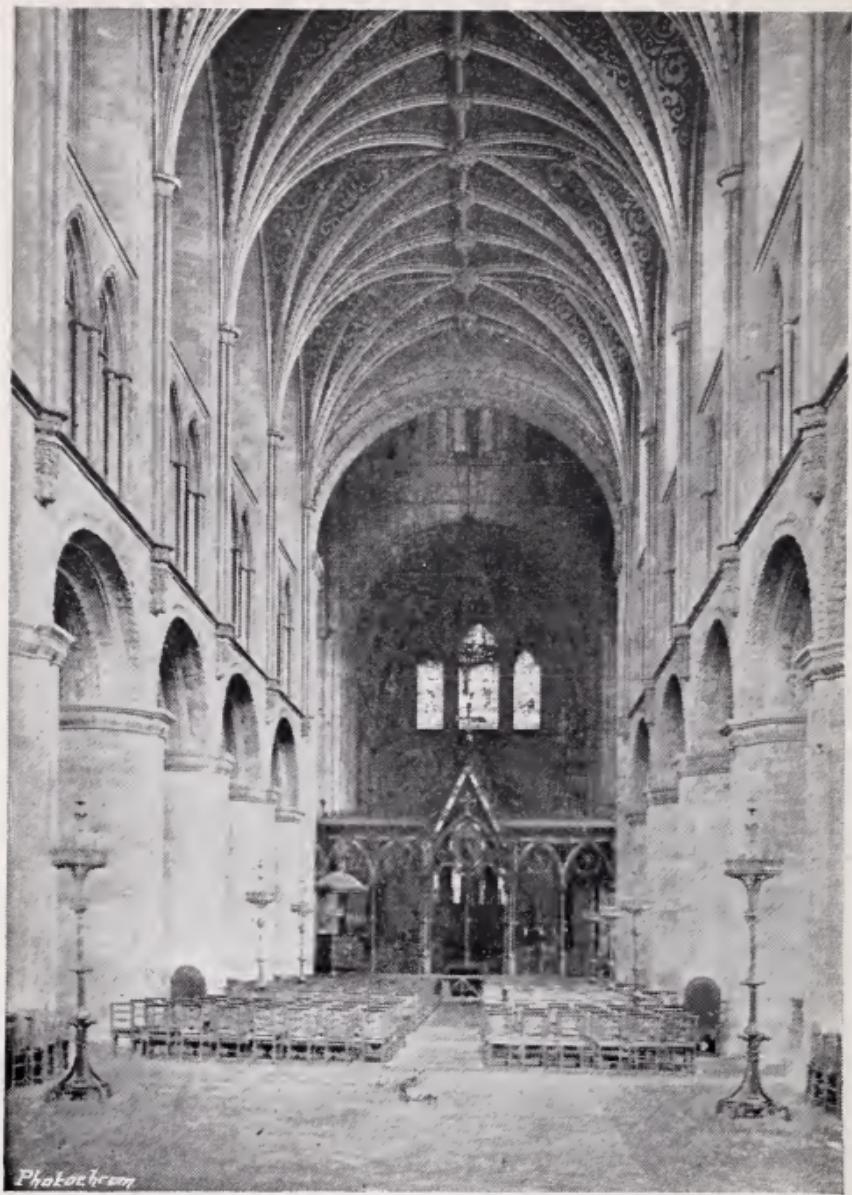
The library contains about 2,000 volumes, many still chained to shelves; some Caxtons; a MS. of the *Antiphorian*, or *Hereford Use*; a copy of the Wycliffe Bible, and, greatest treasure of all, a Latin version of the Gospels written in Anglo-Saxon characters.

## MONUMENTS

There are several monuments and brasses of architectural interest, but without names; there are also some monuments (of the *Decorated* period) to earlier bishops. Coffin slabs in N.E. transept should be noticed. More bishops are buried in this Cathedral than in any other. Some of their monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.' Other memorials are to John d'Acquablanca (1320) Dean of Hereford, nephew of the bishop; Joanna de Bohun (1327) Countess of Hereford; another member of the Bohun—Earls of Hereford—family; Sir Richard Pembridge (1375) one of the early Knights of the Garter, present at Poitiers; Richard Delamare (1435), a fine brass; Dean Berew (1462); Andrew Jones (restorer of the crypt in 1497); Sir Richard Delabere (1514), his two wives and twenty-one children; Dean Frowcester (1529); Sir Alexander Denton (1576) and his wife; John Philips (1708) the poet, who also has a monument in Westminster Abbey; Dr. Clarke-Whitfield (1832) Cathedral organist; Dean Mereweather (1850) one of the modern restorers; Dean Dawes (1867) another zealous restorer. There is a memorial window to Queen Victoria.



THE CLOISTERS, WITH THE LADIES' ARBOUR.



THE NAVE.

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*Photachrom.*

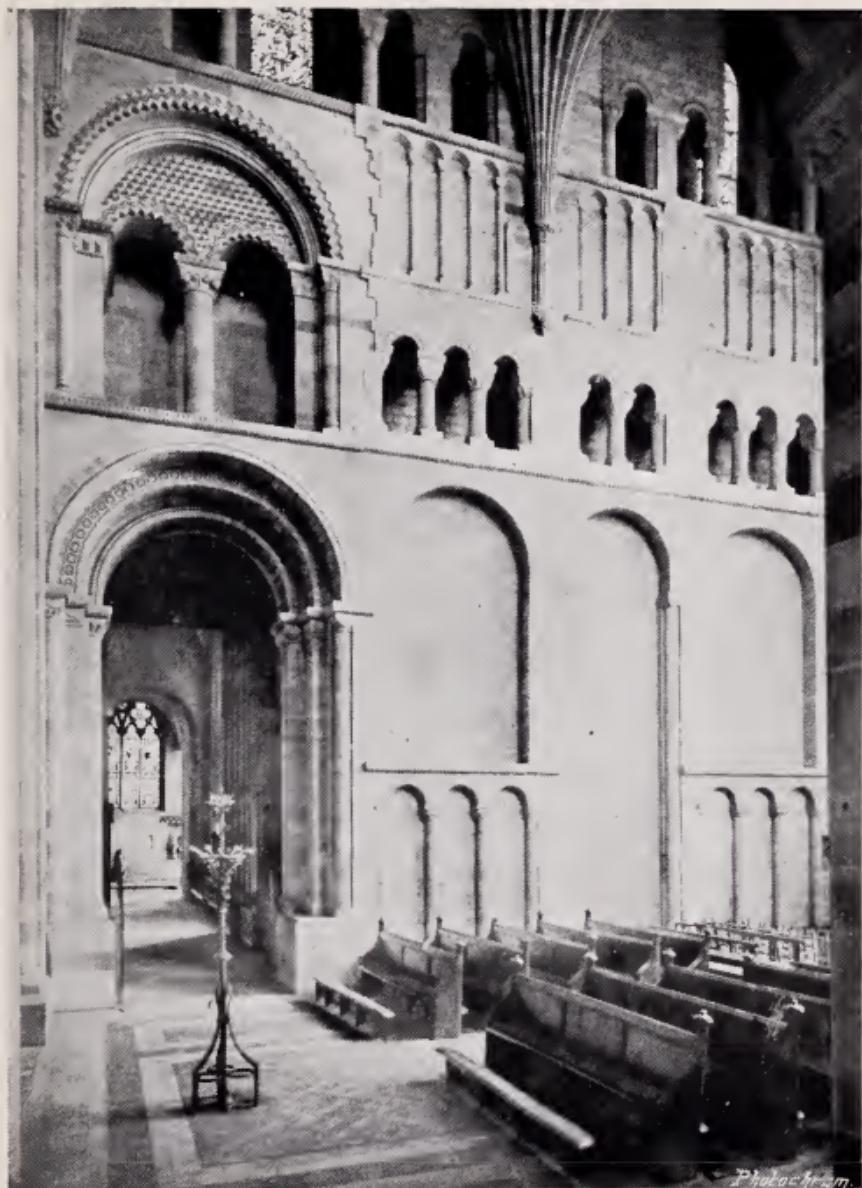
#### THE REREDOS.

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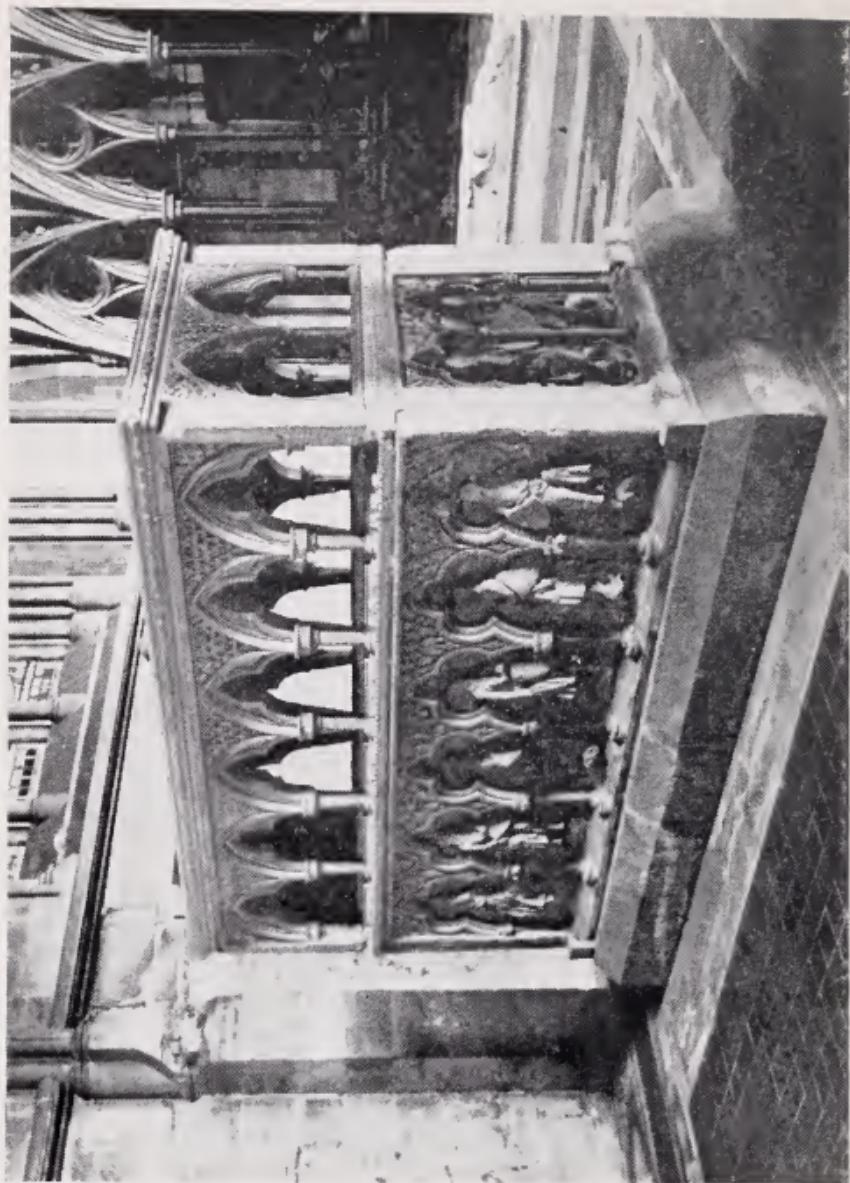
THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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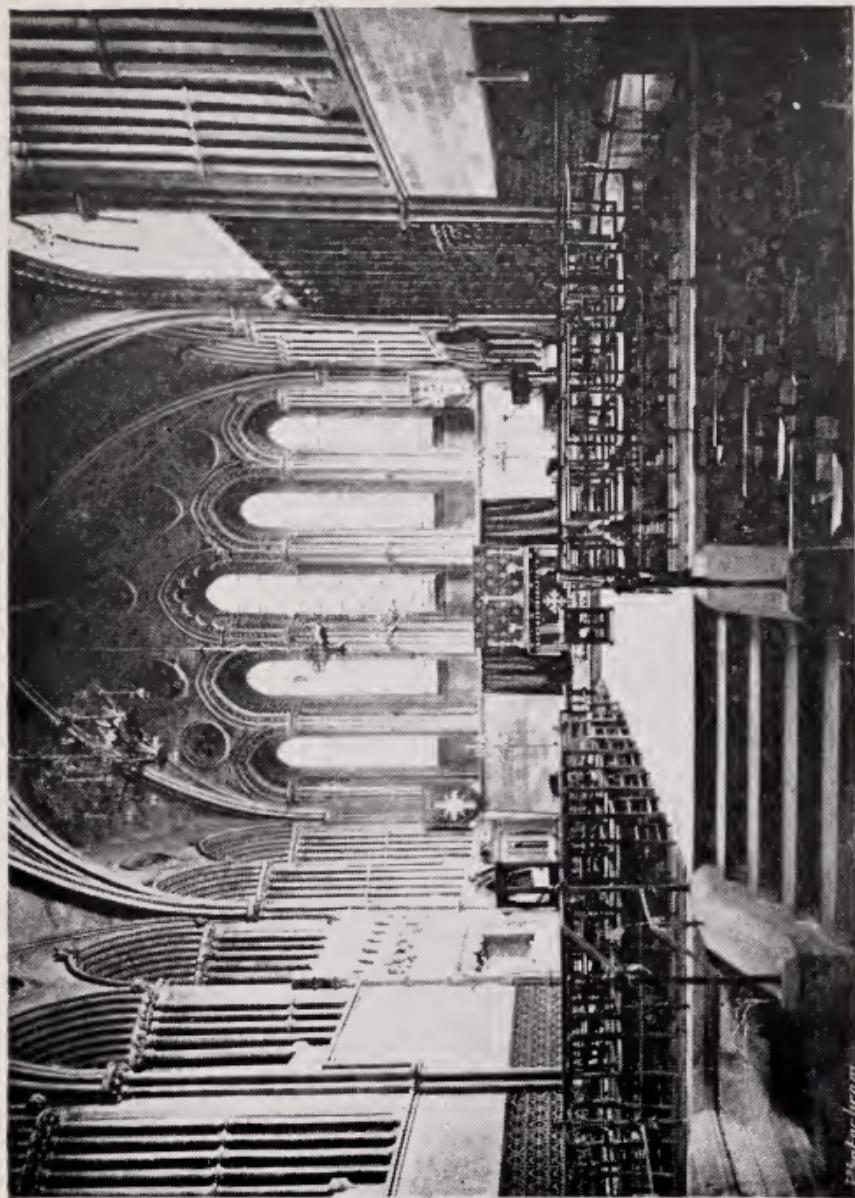
THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

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THE CANTLUPE SHRINE.

THE LADY-CHAPEL.



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Photograph.

#### THE CRYPT.

### HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.\*

A.D.

676. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE.

**Putta**: first Saxon bishop.

736. **Cuthbert**: said to have caused the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed to be taught in English: to Canterbury 741.

1012. **Æthelstan**: rebuilt the Cathedral.

1056. **Leofgar**: 'Earl Harold's mass priest'; slain in battle with the Welsh.

1061. **Walter of Lorraine**: chaplain of Queen Edith.

1079. **Robert de Losinga**: rebuilt the Cathedral.

1096. **Gerard**: Chancellor under William I and William II; to York.

\*1107. **Reynelm**: is said to have finished Losinga's Cathedral.

\*1115. **Geoffrey**: 'died rich, leaving great stores behind to nobody.'

\*1121. **Richard de Gapella**: helped to build a bridge across the Wye.

\*1131. **Robert de Bethune**: a friend of Henry of Blois; sided with King Stephen.

1148. **Gilbert Foliot**: the enemy of Becket; to London.  
\*1163. **Robert of Maledon**: present at the Council of Clarendon, and at the meeting at Northampton between Becket and the King.

1174. **Robert Foliot**: a friend of Becket; attended the Lateran Council of 1179.

\*1186. **William de Vere**: son of Earl of Oxford.

\*1200. **Giles de Bruce**: sided with the barons against King John.

\*1216. **Hugh de Mapenhore**: had been dean.

\*1219. **Hugh Foliot**: founded Ledbury Hospital.

1234. **Ralph of Maidstone**: bought for the bishops' use a house on Fish Street Hill, London.

\*1240. **Peter d'Acquablanca**: one of the foreigners intruded by Henry III; imprisoned by Simon de Montfort.

\*1275. **Thomas de Cantilupe**: renowned for his piety and muscular Christianity; after his death his tomb became a place of miracles and offerings! He was the last Englishman to be canonized before the Reformation.

\*1283. **Richard Swinfield**: constant companion of Cantilupe; great builder at his Cathedral.

1317. **Adam Orlton**: sided with Queen Isabella, and is said (probably unjustly) to have instigated the murder of Edward II; to Worcester 1327.

\*1328. **Thomas Charleton**: Treasurer of England.

\*1344. **John Trillick**: prohibited miracle plays in his diocese; there is a fine brass to his memory.

\*1361. **Lewis Charleton**: on account of the Black Death removed the market out of the town.

1370. **William Courtenay**: to London 1375 where he tried Wycliffe, a former ally; to Canterbury 1381.

1375. **John Gilbert**: Treasurer of England; founded the Cathedral Grammar School.

\*1389. **John Trevenant**: sent by Henry IV to Rome to announce his accession.

1404. **Robert Mascall**: built the church of the Carmelites in London.

1422. **Thomas Spofford**: Abbot of St. Mary's, York, whither he returned on resigning the see.

1449. **Richard Beauchamp**: re-built St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where he is buried.

\*1453. **John Stanbury**: faithful friend of Henry VI; first Provost of Eton.

1474. **Thomas Mylling**: godfather of Edward V; buried in Westminster Abbey.

\*1492. **Edmund Audley**: to Salisbury 1502.

\*1504. **Richard Mayhew**: first President of Magdalen College, Oxford; Chancellor of the University; conducted Catharine of Aragon to England.

1510. Thomas Wolsey: dean; never visited his Cathedral.

\*1516. **Charles Booth**: Chancellor of Welsh Marches.

1535. **Edward Foxe**: Provost of King's College, Cambridge; introduced Cranmer to Henry VIII.

1539. **John Skyppe**: helped Cranmer with the first Prayer Book of Edward VI.

\*1586. **Herbert Westphaling**: of highest integrity; hospitable and grave.

\*1603. **Robert Bennett**: Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge; famous as tennis player, and logician.

1617. **Francis Godwin**: the compiler of the *Catalogue of the Bishops of England*, to which all succeeding writers have been indebted.

\*1634. **Augustus Lindsell**: died in the same year.

\*1636. **George Coke**: brother of the Secretary of State of James I; deprived by Parliament.

1661. **Nicholas Monk**: brother of the great Duke of Albemarle; Provost of Eton; buried in Westminster Abbey.

1662. **Herbert Croft**: left a sum of money for the relief of widows, and sons of the clergy.

\*1691. **Gilbert Ironside**: Warden of Wadham College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University: opposed James II.

1721. **Benjamin Hoadley**: from Bangor; to Salisbury 1725; Winchester 1734.

1724. **The Hon. Henry Egerton**: son of the Earl of Bridgewater.

1746. **Lord James Beauclerk**: son of the Duke of St. Albans, and grandson of Charles II.

1787. **The Hon. John Harley**: son of the Earl of Oxford: occupied the see for only six weeks.

1788. **John Butler**: by birth a German; vindicated the American War.

\*1815. **George Isaac Huntingford**.

\*1832. **Edward Grey**.

\*1837. **Thomas Musgrave**: to York 1847; buried at Kensal Green, London.

1848. **Renn Dickson Hampden**: Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford; his nomination by Lord John Russell led to considerable controversy.

\*1868. **James Atlay**.

1895. **John Percival**.



TOMB OF BISHOP AQUABLANCA.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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The Photocrom Co.,  
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Truro





THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

QUEEN VICTORIA's glorious reign was distinguished in cathedral story by the building of Truro Cathedral, the central tower of which rises to her memory. 'To Truro, it is claimed, belongs the honour of erecting the first modern Cathedral in England. Two centuries ago St. Paul's, Wren's masterpiece, was consecrated, but that was merely a reconstruction, and not an additional cathedral.' For more than eight centuries (1042-1877) Cornwall had been included in the diocese of Exeter, when an Act of Parliament was passed in 1876 for the foundation of the bishopric of Truro. Four years later the Cathedral was begun, Mr. J. L. Pearson being the architect. The foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, now Edward VII. In 1887 the Prince came to Truro again when the consecration of the unfinished Cathedral was carried out with imposing ceremonial by Archbishop Benson.

Christianity was introduced into Cornwall in the third century. At Peranzabuloe are the ruins of perhaps the oldest church in England. We read that King Solomon of Cornwall professed Christianity in the fourth century. In the year 705 the great diocese of Wessex was divided, when Cornwall and Devonshire came under the control of the Bishops of Sherborne. So they continued until 909, when the see of Crediton was founded for the two counties. In 936 a separate see was established for Cornwall at

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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St. Germans. Crediton and St. Germans were again united in 1042 under Bishop Living; eight years later the place of the see was removed to Exeter by Bishop Leofric, and Cornwall continued one with Exeter until 1877. The revival of the see of Cornwall, which was ultimately brought about by the late Archbishop Temple when Bishop of Exeter, was the work of thirty years. It was keenly supported by Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, by Lord John Russell, Lord Lyttleton, Prebendary Tatham and others, while Lord Palmerston is supposed to have been either apathetic or hostile to the project. The first Bishop of the see was Dr. Benson, Chancellor and Canon of Lincoln, where 'more fully than ever there was developed in him that romantic love for cathedrals which had shown itself in his boyhood, which led him to take exultant delight in the noble buildings at Rheims and Amiens, and now in the glorious minster crowning the hill of the old Roman city.' Dr. Benson in 1882 became Archbishop of Canterbury, but continued to take the greatest interest in 'my own dear Cathedral at Truro.' The Cathedral occupies the site of the parish church of St. Mary, the south aisle of which was retained, to make a particularly successful feature of the building.

Three great missionaries are connected with the western sees: Winifrid (St. Boniface), who went to Germany in the eighth century; John Coleridge Patteson, the Martyr of Melanesia; and Henry Martyn, missionary to India. Martyn was a native of Truro, and the beautiful baptistery of the Cathedral is dedicated to his memory.

*The following account of the dedication of the nave on July 15, 1903, is given by permission of 'The Westminster Gazette':*

There were early celebrations in all the churches of Truro this morning, as well as in the Cathedral. The Bishop of Truro, who wore a cope worked for him under the direction of the Society of the Epiphany, celebrated the Holy Communion in the Cathedral, and the choir of Exeter Cathedral, with the Truro choir, sang the service. At 10.45 the doors of the Cathedral were open for the benediction of the nave, and a long procession of clergy and more than thirty Bishops entered the church in procession, singing, *Blessed city, heavenly Salem*, as translated from the Latin by Archbishop Benson. At the porch they awaited the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Alexander of Teck. The Mayor and Corporation were present. The Bishop of Truro, having said the Collect, 'Prevent us, O Lord,' outside, knocked at the western door, saying, 'Peace be to this House from all

the Persons of the Trinity.' Then was said the ordinary prayer for the King at Matins, a special one for the Queen, and a series of suffrages for the Prince and Princess of Wales.

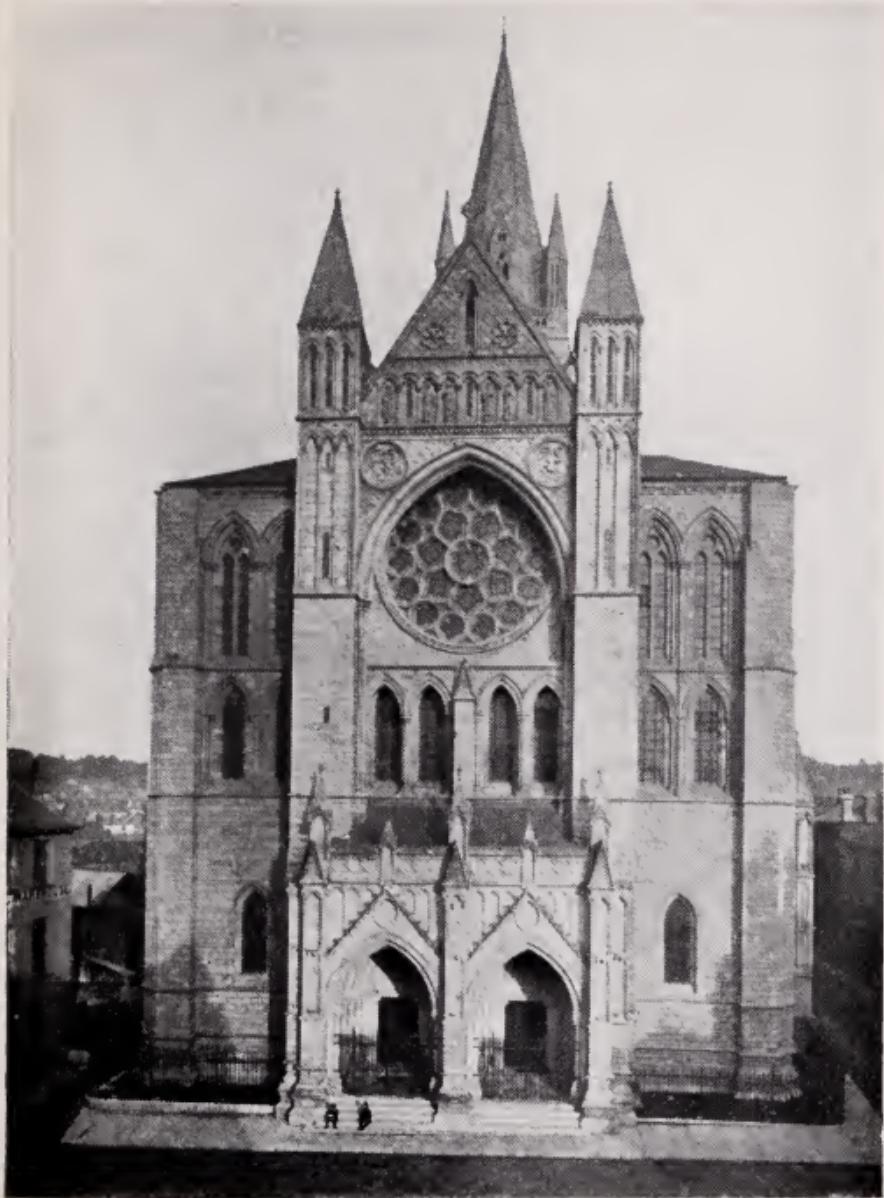
The Lord-Lieutenant of the county next said: 'My Lord, in my own name and in the name of the diocese I desire that you will be pleased to receive, offer, and bless the nave of this Cathedral Church to the glory of God and the service of His Holy Church.'

The Bishop replied: 'I am ready to do as you desire, and I pray God to bless and prosper this our work.'

After silent prayer the *Veni Creator* was sung kneeling, followed by the Lesser Litany, the Lord's Prayer, Psalm cxxxii, Haggai ii, read by the Bishop of St. Andrews (second Bishop of Truro), the anthem, *Send out Thy light and truth*, the Creed, and special prayers of benediction; after which the Bishop, turning to the people and holding his pastoral staff in his right hand, said, 'By the authority committed to us in the Church of God we declare the nave of this Cathedral hallowed. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.'

The following Bishops are in the city besides the Primate and the Diocesan: Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Exeter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Rochester, Salisbury, Meath, Cashel and Waterford, Down and Connor, St. Andrews (formerly Bishop of Truro), Caledonia, Corea, St. John's, Kaffraria, Crediton, Ipswich, Marlborough and Reading; and Bishops Barry, Stirling, Thornton, Goe, Kestell-Cornish, Macrorie, Strachan and Webb. St. Paul's Cathedral is represented by Canon Scott Holland and Prebendary Ingram.

Truro Cathedral, as reared from designs by Mr. Pearson, who said that he desired 'to erect a building which should bring people to their knees when they came within the doors,' is no mere magnified parish church. It can hold its own with any of our old mother-churches. The length is 300 feet, and the spire 250 feet from the ground. It has a lofty central tower, a choir with aisles and eastern transepts, while the nave of eight bays on either side with triforium and clerestory, the west front and noble porches—one on the south side highly ornate, the gift of the late Canon Phillpotts—and the crypt extending under the whole of the choir, are all worthy of careful study.



THE WEST FRONT.

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THE NAVE.

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THE NAVE.

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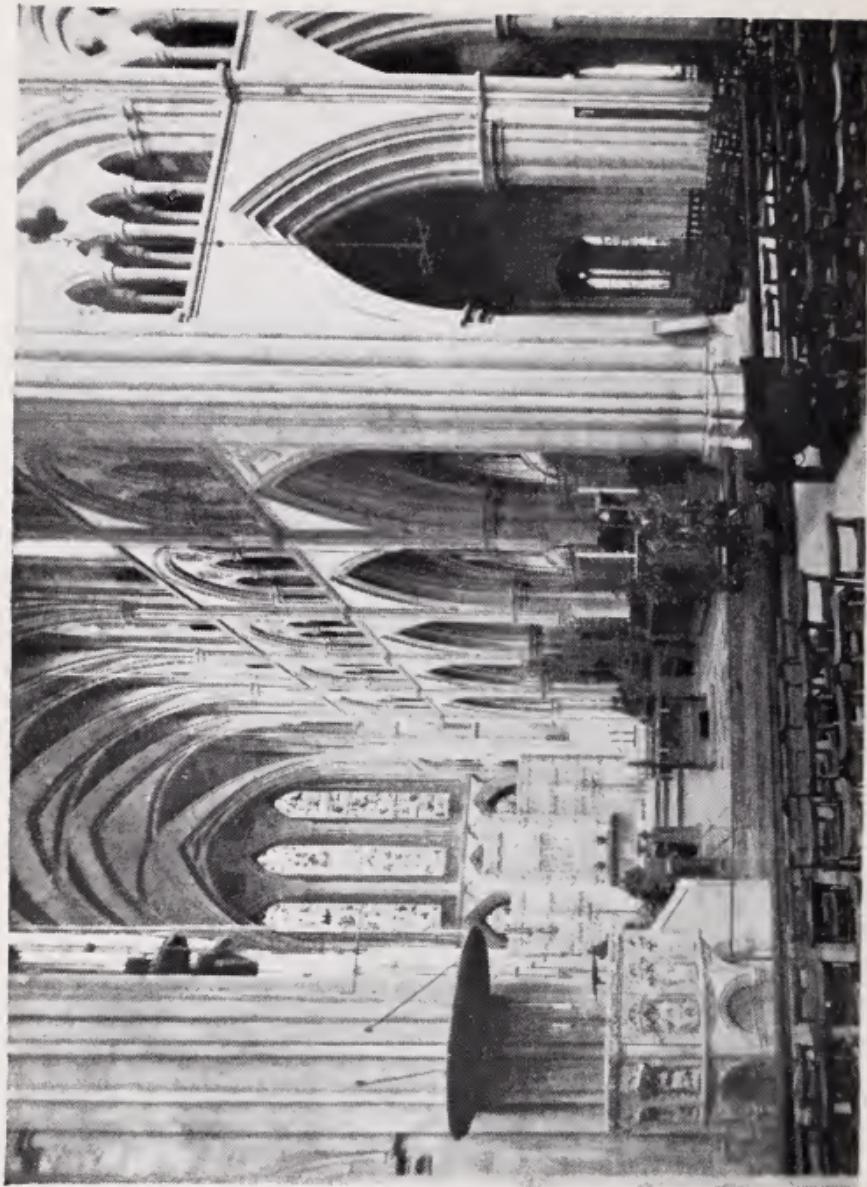
THE CHOIR.

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THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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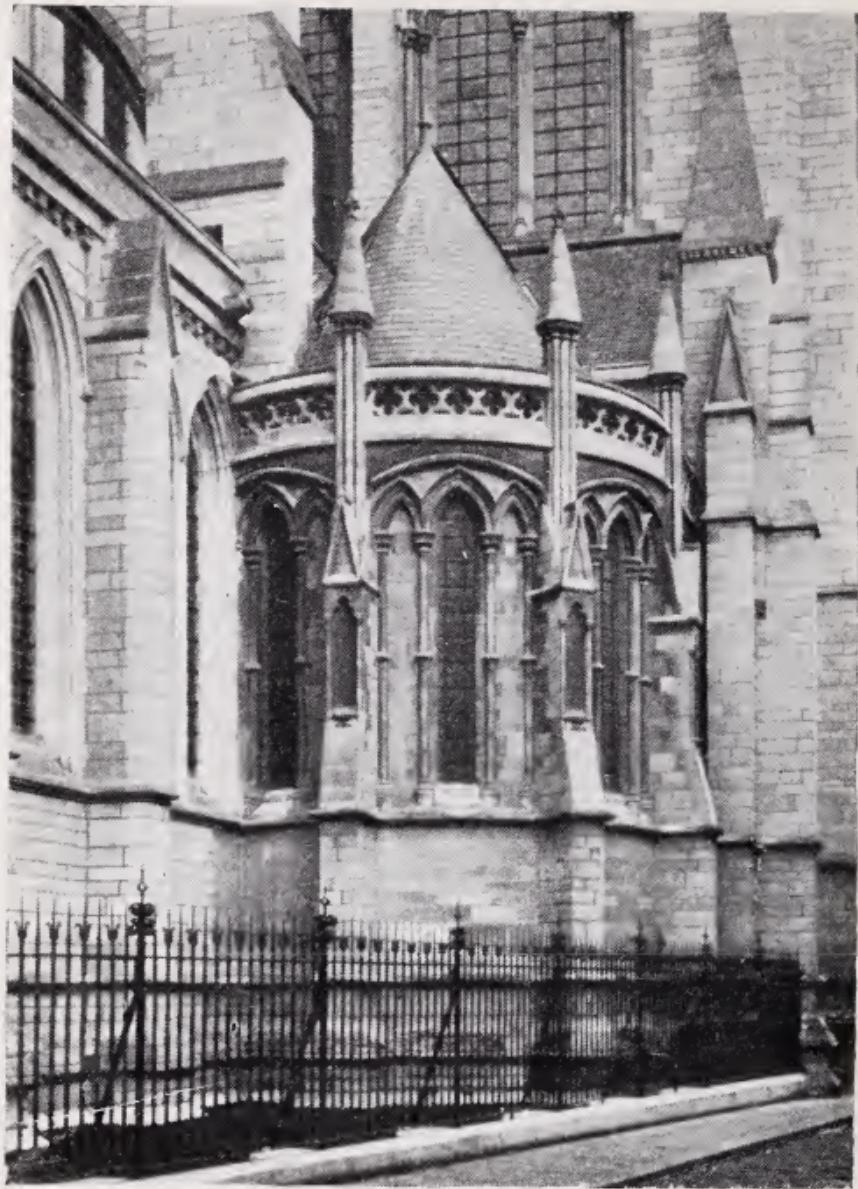


THE CHOIR.



THE ORGAN.

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THE BAPTISTERY.

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THE BAPTISTERY.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE EAST.

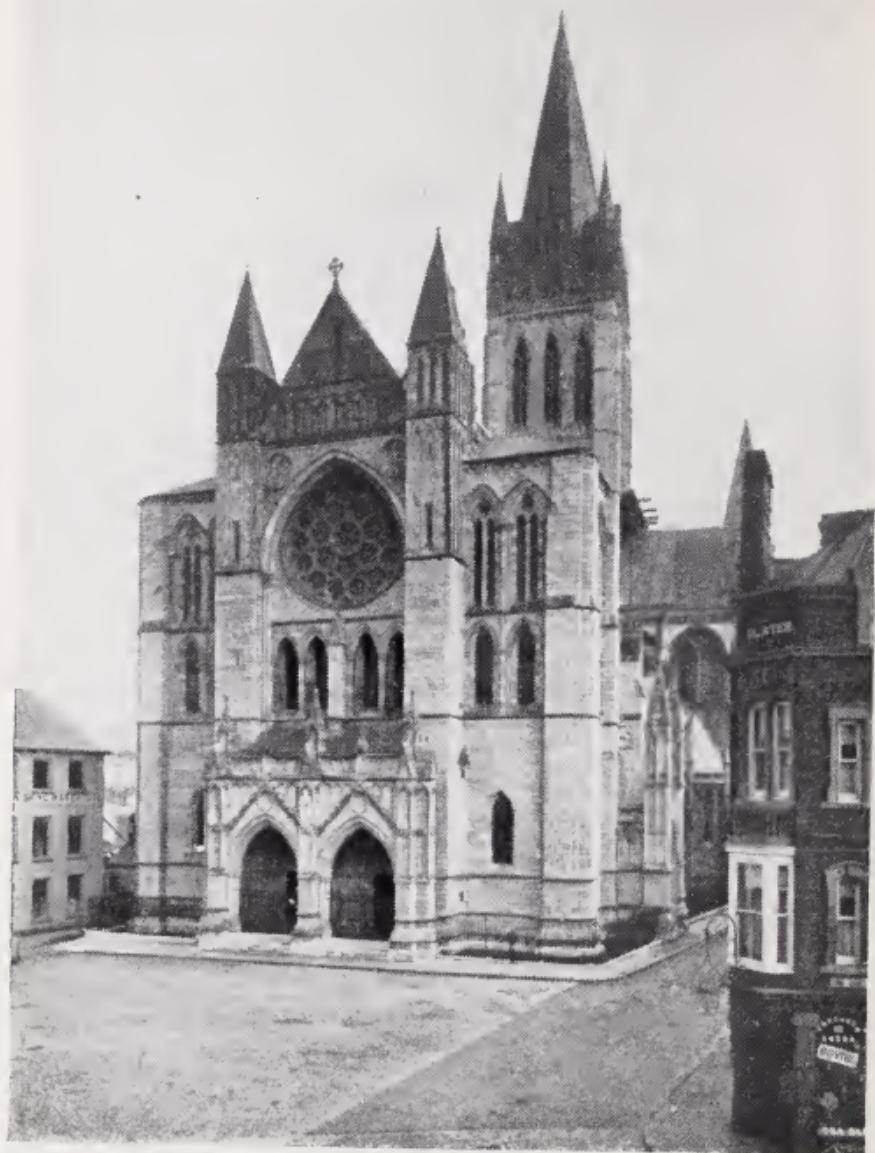
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## BISHOPS OF TRURO

1877. **Edward White Benson**: Archbishop of Canterbury 1882.  
1883. **George Howard Wilkinson**: resigned.  
1891. **John Gott**.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by  
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Bangor





THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

**Z**EALOUS antiquarians will certainly include Bangor Cathedral in their itinerary, not so much for the interest of the building itself or of its monuments, as for its venerable associations. It is the seat of one of the most ancient of British sees, having been founded by St. Deiniol, a name that has become very familiar of late years in connexion with the home and library of England's great statesman, about the year 550.

There were several 'Bangors.' *Ban* signifies high (in the sense of pre-eminent), *Côr* a religious seminary or college. These colleges were numerous and very populous—generally grouped and subordinated to a central *Côr*—presided over by, first the founder, and afterwards by the successive principals (abbots or bishops). The central or governing *Côr* was more particularly the *Bangôr*; but in this, as in some other instances, the *ensemble* was known as Bangor. Another of these establishments (Bangor Iscoed in Flintshire), mentioned by the Venerable Bede, was presided over by Dinothus, the father of Deiniol.

King Edgar (959-975) is said to have built a church 'on the north side of the Cathedral' which lasted as a parish church down to the reign of Henry VI. In 1071 the Cathedral itself was destroyed by fire and it was not till fifteen years later that another building was begun. Hervé le Bréton had been made bishop by William Rufus and with



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

his episcopate the authentic history of the see begins, although the story of the Cathedral is as yet vague.

The country around was constantly wasted by war: in the year 1248 the bishop fled for safety to the Abbey of St. Alban. In 1282 the Cathedral was probably destroyed; rebuilt ten years later and again destroyed in 1404 by Owen Glendower. The building as we now know it was principally the work of Bishop Deane (1496-1500) and Bishop Skeffington (1509-33), but modern restorations have made very considerable alterations. During the Civil War great damage was done, the woodwork and stained glass being destroyed, while in the early part of the nineteenth century the work of destruction extended to the stalls and the carved roofs. An organ-loft was erected, separating the nave (which was used for the Welsh parochial congregation) from the choir, in which the English services were held. In 1866 Sir Gilbert Scott was appointed architect and in his *Recollections* says 'Never was so dreary a work undertaken as this looked at first sight. I used to say that Bangor Cathedral contained nothing worth seeing but three buttresses.' These three buttresses and other parts of the building at Bangor correspond closely with work at Chester. In both Cathedrals Edward I took a great interest, and it was surmised by Sir Gilbert that they were both the work of the same architect, 'the English invaders expiating' at Bangor 'the devastation committed by the reinstatement of the damaged sanctuary.'

The early bishops were generally appointed by the English invaders sorely against the will of the people and the native Princes. Even when a Welshman was installed, submission to Canterbury was always demanded, Archbishop Thomas Becket in this matter being especially exacting. No great names appear among the Bishops of Bangor. Benjamin Hoadly (1716-21) is perhaps the best known, thanks to his sermon upon the text 'My kingdom is not of this world.' For this sermon he was condemned by Convocation, whereupon the government of the day deprived Convocation of its powers, powers which were not fully recovered until 1852. A name less widely known is that of Bishop Bayley who wrote *The Practice of Piety*, a book in which John Bunyan says that he sometimes read with his wife 'wherein I also found some things that were somewhat pleasing to me.' But more than any bishop is remembered William Shrubsole, organist of the Cathedral in 1782, but dismissed in 1784 for 'frequenting Conventicles,' for he composed the immortal hymn-tune *Miles' Lane*.

## BUILDING DATES

1102. The Cathedral rebuilt, but again destroyed in war of 1282. Some Norman remains still to be seen.  
1291. Another building begun by Bishop Anian. Finished 1350.c. Now remaining: buttresses of S. transept, presbytery walls; aisle-walls of nave; jambs of great windows of transepts.  
1404. The Cathedral burned by Owen Glendower.  
1471-96. Restorations by Bishop Redman.  
1496-1500. The present choir—Bishop Deane.  
1509-33. Nave and transepts — Bishop Skeffington. Western tower.  
1598-1616. Roof of nave—Bishop Rowlands.  
1800-6. Roof of nave—Bishop Cleaver.  
1824-27. Repairs! including reconstruction of stalls.  
1873. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.  
1880. Considerable restoration and rebuilding.

The ancient episcopal palace of Bangor (with its extensive and picturesque demesne) has been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and a modern mansion called Glyn Garth, on the Anglesey side of the Menai Straits, purchased for an episcopal residence in its stead. The old palace is being adapted for municipal buildings, and a portion of the Park will be taken up by the new home of the North Wales University College.

## DIMENSIONS

Length (exterior) 233 feet. Across transepts 96 feet. Height of tower 60 feet.

## MONUMENTS

The monuments are not numerous. Among them are those of Owain Gwynedd (1169) Sovereign Prince of Wales (the authenticity of this is questioned by weighty authority); Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor (1365); The Rev. Goronwy Owen (1831) a Welsh poet; The Rev. Merris Williams (1874) an eminent Welsh scholar.

Cadwalader, brother of Prince Owain Gwynedd, is buried in the Cathedral, but without monument, as were other princes and a large number of bishops.

Two finely incised alabaster busts of former bishops should be noticed.

## FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The three buttresses of south transept. To be compared with those of the Lady-chapel of Chester.

In corner of south aisle of nave, an old respond *in situ*, showing that the older nave was three feet wider across from pillar to pillar.

The font: good example of fifteenth century. Old tiles at west end of north aisle. Slab with incised female effigy.

In the chapter-room, the *Pontifical of Bishop Anian*, and some rare Aldines and Stephensenses.



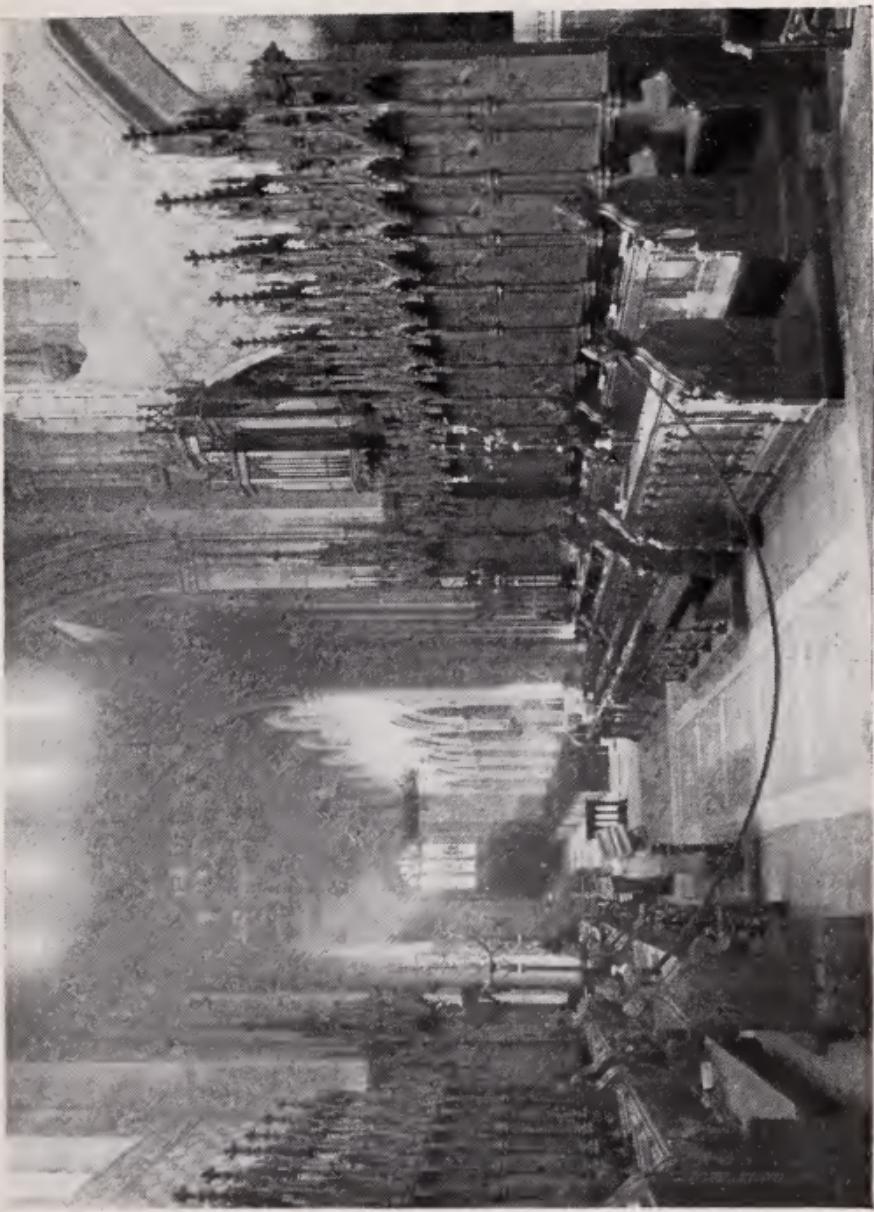
THE NORTH DOOR.



EASTWARD VIEW OF INTERIOR.

WESTWARD VIEW OF INTERIOR.

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THE CHOIR.

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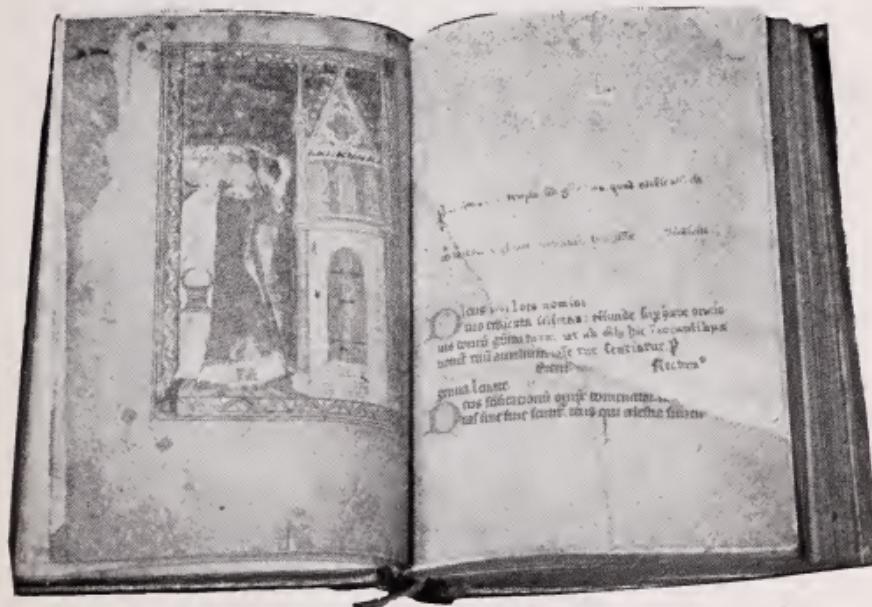
THE NORTH AISLE.

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THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

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### THE ANIAN PONTIFICAL.



TOMB OF PRINCE OWAIN GWYNEDD.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted \*

A.D.

- 550. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF BANGOR.  
**Daniel or St. Deiniol**: the first bishop; said to have established his Cör here about a quarter of a century before its erection into a bishopric.
- 975. King Edgar builds a church at Bangor.
- 1071. The Cathedral destroyed by the Normans.
- 1092. **Hervé le Breton**: first Norman bishop; Confessor of Henry I; in continuous conflict with his people; to Ely 1109.
- 1120. **David**: a Welshman; consecrated at Westminster by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1140. **Meurig or Meurice**: consecrated by Archbishop of Canterbury, and elected in spite of the remonstrance of Owain Gwynedd and his brother Cadwalader.
- 1177. **Guianus or Guy Rufus**: possibly Dean of Waltham; consecrated at Amesbury by Archbishop Richard; during his episcopate the Crusade was preached by Archbishop Baldwin throughout Wales and mass was sung by him in Bangor Cathedral.

1197. **Robert of Shrewsbury**: the Welsh opposed election, and appealed, unsuccessfully, to Rome.

1211. Bangor burned by the army of King John. Bishop Robert was dragged from the altar and was not released until he had paid a ransom of 200 hawks.

1237. **Richard**: guarantor with Howel, Bishop of St. Asaph, for the submission of David, Prince of North Wales to Henry III.

1267. **Anian**: Archdeacon of Anglesey; favourite of Edward I; during his episcopate the Norman Cathedral was destroyed by fire; baptized at Carnarvon the Prince of Wales; compiler of the *Pontifical* bearing his name.

1301. Edward of Carnarvon made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

\*1309. **Anian Sais or the Saxon**: 'the only bishop whose sepulture in this Cathedral is taken notice of by any author before the Reformation.'

1366. **Gervas de Castro**: intruded by Pope Urban; consecrated at Avignon.

1376. **John Swaffham**: a Carmelite of Lynn; benefactor of his diocese.

1400. **Richard Young**: sent in 1401 to Germany by Henry IV to announce his accession.

1404. **Lewis Bifort**: appointed by Owen Glendower but not recognized by the English King and Archbishop; attended the Council of Constance.

1448. **John Stanbery**: a Carmelite of Oxford; reputed the most learned man of his Order.

1494. **Henry Deane**: to Salisbury 1500; Canterbury 1501; great benefactor to Bangor.

1500. **Thomas Pigott**: Abbot of Chertsey *in commendam*.

1505. **John Penny**: Abbot of Leicester where he is buried.

1509. **Thomas Skeffington or Skirvington**: Abbot of Waverley and of Beaulieu; builder of the nave and tower.

1542. **Arthur Bulkeley**: is said to have sold the bells and sundry church ornaments, but afterward restored the money for the repair of the Cathedral.

1555. **William Glynne**: President of Queens' College, Cambridge.

1598. **Henry Rowlands**: bought new bells; founded two scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford; also the almshouses at Bangor.

1616. **Lewis Bayley**: Treasurer of St. Paul's; author of *The Practice of Piety*.

1637. **William Roberts**: deprived, but restored 1660.  
 1673. **Humphrey Lloyd**: procured an Act annexing revenues of certain sinecures to see. ]  
 1716. **Benjamin Hoadly**: never visited Bangor; preacher of the famous sermon that led to the Bangorian controversy; to Hereford 1721; Salisbury 1723; Winchester 1734.  
 1721. **Richard Reynolds**: to Lincoln 1723.  
 1728. **Thomas Sherlock**: great preacher; to Salisbury 1734; London 1748.  
 1738. **Thomas Herring**: to York; Canterbury 1747.  
 1743. **Matthew Hutton**: to York; Canterbury 1757.  
 1748. **Zachary Pearce**: to Rochester 1756.  
 1775. **John Moore**: to Canterbury 1783.  
 1800. **William Cleaver**: to St. Asaph 1806.  
 1807. **John Randolph**: from Oxford; to London 1809.  
 1809. **Henry William Majendie**: from Chester.  
 1826. Telford's bridges across the Conway and Menai Straits.  
 1830. **Christopher Bethell**: from Exeter.  
 1838. An order in Council for uniting the see to that of St. Asaph; annulled 1846.  
 1849. Stephenson's Conway tubular bridge.  
 1850. The Britannia tubular bridge.  
 1859. **James Colquhoun Campbell**.  
 1880. The Cathedral re-opened after restoration.  
 1883. Bangor incorporated.  
 1890. **Daniel Lewis Lloyd**.  
 1899. **Watkin Herbert Williams**.  
 1903. Griffith Roberts, dean.



THE FONT.

THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by  
The Photochrom Co.  
London





THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

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Llandaff





THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

**D**AVID and Dubricius are names honoured in Welsh ecclesiastical story, the one as the founder of the see of Menevia or St. David's, the other as the founder of that of Llandaff, 'the Church on the Taff.' Both were canonized, and St. David became the Patron Saint of his countrymen.

Tradition says that King Lucius built a church at Llandaff about the year 170, and that the Bishop Adelfius present at the Council of Arles in 314 was of Caerleon-on-Usk, near Llandaff. However this may be, there is no doubt of the antiquity of the see of Llandaff. It is the oldest in the British Isles, except that of Sodor and Man.

There are no remains of the church built by Dubricius, and it is to Urban, the first bishop appointed by the Normans, that the earliest part of the existing building is attributed. About 100 years later the nave was extended to the present west front, and after numerous changes and additions, the building was finished about 1485 with the western towers, that on the north being the gift of Jasper Tudor, uncle of Henry VII. Then a period of utter neglect began. So serious was it that in 1575 the Cathedral was reported to be in absolute ruin, while the Parliamentarians marching in helped on the work of destruction. Little was done until 1732 when a sort of Italian temple was erected in the body of the Cathedral. This it was proposed to finish



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

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The Photochrom Co.,  
London.

off with a rustic porch, but the funds being insufficient, both porch and a projected pepper-box tower came to naught. Not only was the building allowed to perish, but the spiritual life of the church died with it. No cathedral in the kingdom sank quite so low, and so things remained down to 1835 when the modern spirit of revival and restoration reached Llandaff. Bishop Ollivant speaking in 1869 of the condition of the Cathedral at his installation twenty years earlier said: 'On the opening of the door in reply to the bishop's summons the musical arrangements of 1691 were found to be still in force. The National schoolmaster, heading the procession, gave out a Psalm, which was sung by about a dozen of his scholars, a bass viol being the only instrument then in possession of the Cathedral.' Bishop Ollivant found 'the Cathedral half roofless and half pseudo-classic temple.' In eight years all the eastern part was restored, Bishop Wilberforce preaching at the opening services, which were attended also by the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. Before his death Bishop Ollivant had the satisfaction of seeing his work finished. Nearly all the cathedrals of England and Wales were entrusted for restoration to Sir Gilbert Scott. Llandaff is one of the exceptions. The architect here was Mr. Prichard, who not only carried out his work in a most conservative spirit, but in replacing the south-west tower, the decay of which had gone too far, also designed the present tower and spire, which may certainly be considered as one of the best pieces of modern architecture.

## FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

One unbroken roof over nave, choir, and presbytery.

Absence of central tower and transepts.

The beauty of the west front; a perfect architectural composition—to be compared with Ripon.

The modern south-west tower and spire.

Plan of the piers—not clustered columns.

Absence of triforium. The *Norman* arch of choir.

The excellent woodwork (principally teak) carried out by Llandaff workmen after designs of Mr. Prichard.

The painting of the reredos by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Good modern glass by Morris and others.

Unusual form of chapter-house, square with central pillar, exactly like the great staircase of Christ Church, Oxford.

In library, woodwork from the Italian building.

[The *Book of St. Chad*, one of Lichfield's treasures, once belonged to Llandaff.]

## BUILDING DATES

Of the earliest church there are no remains.

1120. The Cathedral begun by Bishop Urban.

1193-1229. Nave extended to present west front.

1244-65. The chapter-house.

1265-87. The Lady-chapel.

1315-60. Presbytery remodelled.

1375.c. Walls of aisles of choir and nave rebuilt.

1485.c. North-west tower—Jasper Tudor.

1575. The Cathedral reported by Bishop Blethin to be in absolute ruin.

1723. Nave begins to fall; services transferred to the Lady-chapel.

1732. Survey made by Mr. Wood of Bath, and an Italian temple erected in the body of the Cathedral!

1756. Part of south tower taken down.

1835. Restorations begun by Precentor Douglas and continued by Deans Bruce-Knight, Conybeare, and Williams.

1857. The east end of the Cathedral re-opened after restoration; repair of nave begun.

1869. Nave and north-west tower restored.  
South-west tower (entirely rebuilt) finished.

## DIMENSIONS

Total length 200 feet; width 70 feet. Height of spire, 195 feet.

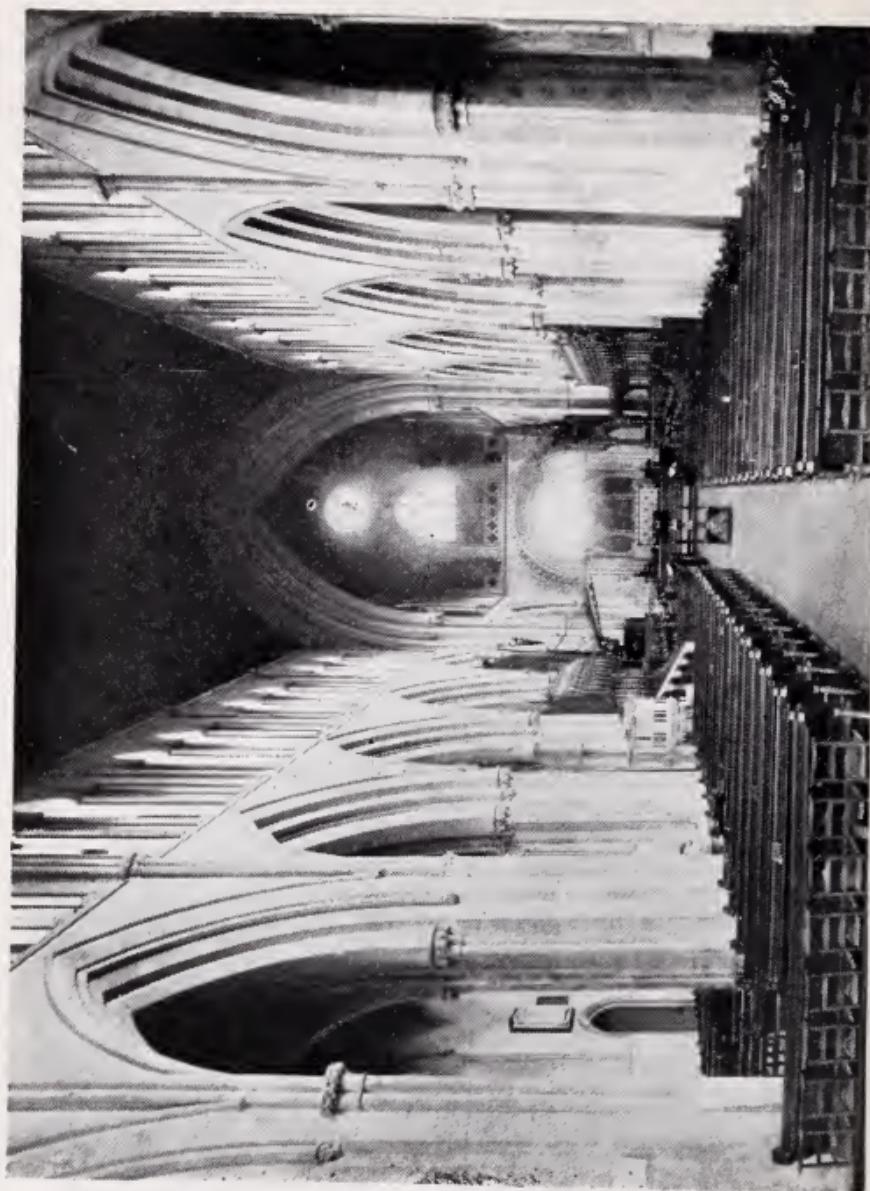
## MONUMENTS

There are several ancient monuments without names. Other monuments are to: A Lady Audley; Sir David Mathew (1461), Standard bearer to Edward IV at Towton, killed at Neath by the Turbervilles; Christopher Mathew (1500) and his wife (1526) of the family of Mathew, now extinct at Llandaff: among its members have been an Archbishop of York, and the Rear-Admiral of 1744 who fought the French and Spanish off Toulon; Sir William Mathew (1528) and his wife; Henry Thomas (1863) for eighteen years Chairman of Quarter Sessions—*Armstead*; John Prichard, architect of the restoration; Dean Vaughan.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH.

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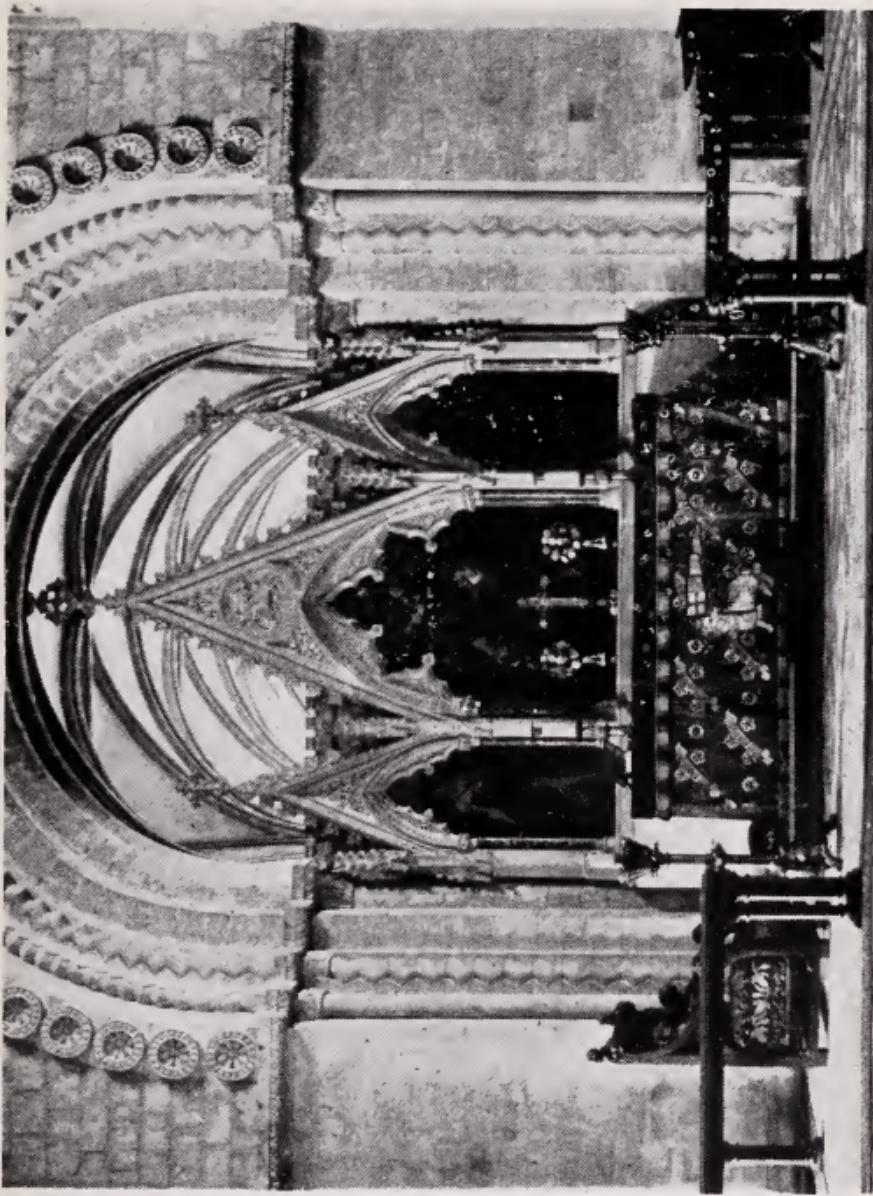


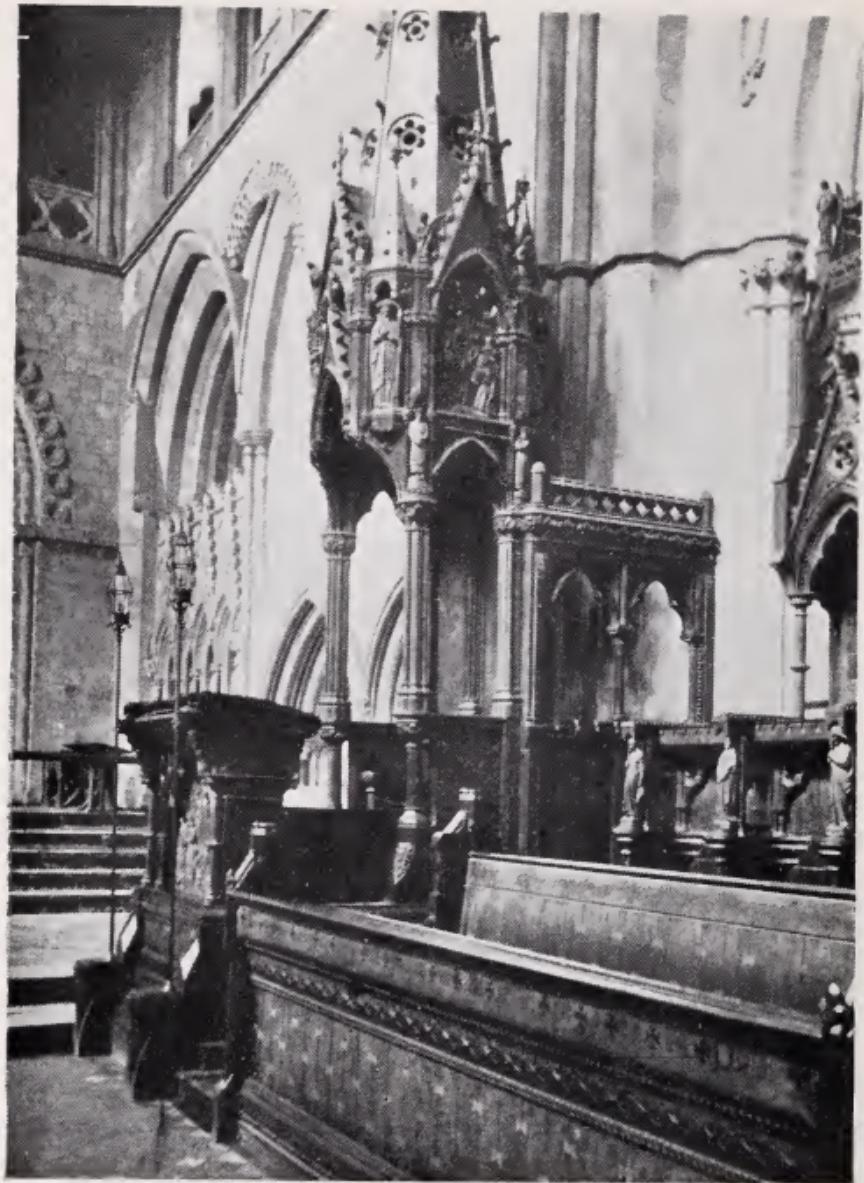


THE NAVE.

THE REREDOS.

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THE BISHOP'S THRONE.

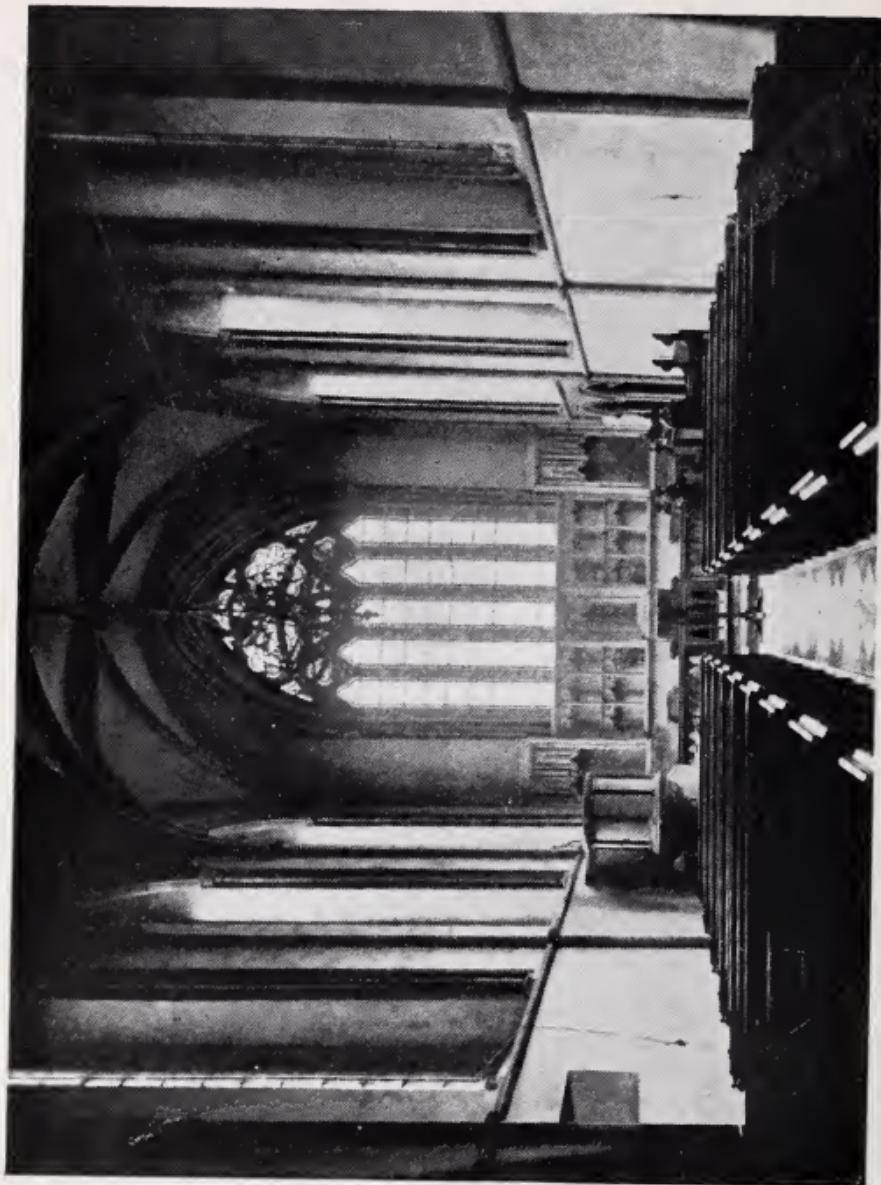
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THE ORGAN FRONT.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL.



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BISHOP OLLIVANT'S TOMB.

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THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted \*

A.D.

- 500.c. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF LLANDAFF.
- \*500.c. **St. Dubricius**: first bishop.
- \*540. **St. Teilo**: second bishop; his life is the subject of the *Book of Llandaff*.
- 1056. **Herwald**: a Welshman; his consecration is claimed in the rolls of both Canterbury and York.
- 1106. Robert, Duke of Normandy, a prisoner in Cardiff Castle until his death in 1135.
- 1107. **Urban**: a Welshman; first bishop imposed by aliens on a Welsh diocese; in constant dispute with St. David's and Hereford as to the limits of his diocese; began rebuilding his Cathedral.
- 1120. Translation of the relics of St. Dubricius.
- 1140. **Uchtryd**: consecrated by Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1148. **Nicholas ap Gwrgant**: one of Seven Bishops suspended by Pope Alexander III for joining in the coronation of the son of Henry II.
- 1150. The *Book of Llandaff* compiled.

1186. **William Saltmarsh**: during his episcopate Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the Crusade throughout Wales.

\*1193. **Henry**: Prior of Abergavenny; organized the Chapter of Llandaff; assisted to crown King John.

1219. **William**: Prior of Goldclive; intruded by Randolph the Papal legate.

1257. **William of Radnor**: elected by the Chapter and consecrated in St. Paul's, London, by Archbishop Boniface.

\*1266. **William de Braose**: probable builder of the Lady-chapel.

1296. **John of Monmouth**: Canon of Lincoln; attached the rectory of Newland to the see.

1347. **John Pascal**: a suffragan of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich; eloquent preacher.

\*1389. **Edmund Bromfield**: a Benedictine of Bury St. Edmunds, where his learning provoked the jealousy of his fellow monks.

\*1478. **John Marshall**: Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; great builder.

1500. **Miles Salley**: Abbot of Abingdon and Eynsham.

1517. **George de Athequa**: a Spanish Dominican; chaplain of Catharine of Aragon.

1537. **Robert Holgate**: to York 1545.

1545. **Anthony Kitchin**: alone of all the bishops took the oath of Royal Supremacy on the accession of Elizabeth.

1575. **William Blethyn**: finding his Cathedral in ruinous condition reduced the number of persons on the foundation.

1595. **William Morgan**: first translator of the Bible into Welsh.

1601. **Francis Godwin**: educated at Christ Church, Oxford; author of the *Catalogue of English Bishops*, to which all subsequent writers have been indebted.

1618. **George Carleton**: present at the Synod of Dort.

1619. **Theophilus Field**: made the last entry in the *Book of Llandaff*.

1627. **William Murray**: provost of Eton.

1640. **Morgan Owen**: set up the porch of St. Mary's, Oxford, with figure of the Virgin and Child, for which a charge was brought against Laud at his trial; appointed by Laud; is said to have died on hearing of the death of the Archbishop.

1675. **William Lloyd**: to Peterborough 1679; Worcester 1685; deprived as a Nonjuror; died at Hammersmith.

1679. **William Beaw**: Fellow of New College, Oxford; after his ejection in 1648 he went to Sweden as a soldier; at the Restoration he recovered his Fellowship; died bishop in 1705 at the age of 90.

1725. **Robert Clavering**: Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford; Canon of Christ Church.

1769. **Jonathan Shipley**: supported repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; vindicated American claims against Home Country; to St. Asaph same year.

1769. **Shute Barrington**: son of Viscount Barrington; his episcopate (fifty-six years) longest in English Church with exception of Bishop Wilson's of Sodor and Man (fifty-seven years); to Salisbury.

1782. **Richard Watson**: Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; a rare visitor to his diocese during his episcopate of thirty-four years; author of the *Apology for Christianity*, an answer to Gibbon, and the *Apology for the Bible*, an answer to Paine; sympathised with Bishop Hoadly; refused to subscribe to funds of the S.P.G. as he thought its missionaries sought to proselytize Dissenters; in favour of expunging the Athanasian Creed from the Liturgy.

1826. **Charles Richard Sumner**: to Winchester.

\*1828. **Edward Coplestone**: Dean of St. Paul's at the same time; distinguished scholar; Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; began the revived life of the diocese.

1840. Act of Parliament reviving office of Dean of Llandaff. There had been no dean since about 1050.

\*1849. **Alfred Ollivant**: educated at St. Paul's School, London; Fellow of Trinity; one of the Old Testament revisers; found his Cathedral almost a ruin, and left it fully restored.

1876. Charles John Vaughan, dean.

1883. **Richard Lewis**.

1897. Wm. Harrison Davey, dean.

TOMB OF SIR DAVID MATHEW.

Engraving by  
The Photochrom Co.,  
London.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by



St. Asaph

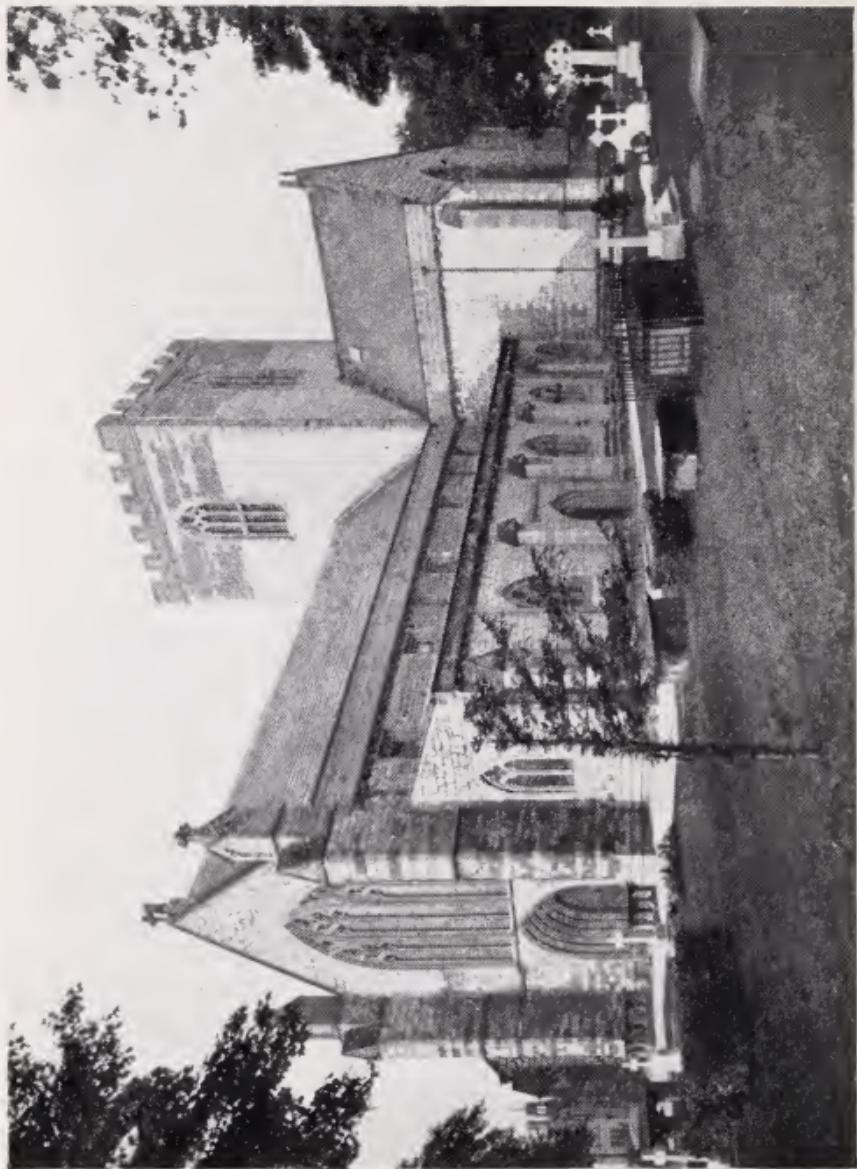




THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

JOSCELIN of Furness in the year 1180 addressed to his namesake the Bishop of Glasgow a life of Kentigern or St. Mungo, *The Amiable*. It is of course more or less legendary: tells how the young Scot, a disciple of St. Servan Bishop of Culross in the Mearns, took up his abode in Glasgow and founded there the episcopal see of which he was himself the first bishop. Driven from his diocese, Kentigern visited St. David at Menevia, remained with him for some time, and on his return northward built at a beautiful spot on the banks of the Elwy a church with monastic buildings. The place was originally called Llanelywy, and the buildings were probably of wood. On the same site now stands the Cathedral of St. Asaph. Kentigern was recalled to Strathclyde, and was succeeded in his office by Asa or Asaph a native of Wales.

Of the history of the monastery for many succeeding centuries there is no written record; stirring events, in which doubtless the inmates played their part, however were occurring in the country round. Offa King of Mercia won his great victory on Rhuddlan Marsh in 798 and confined the British within the lines of his dyke. The land was frequently wasted by fire and slaughter, and in the thirteenth century the bishops as frequently had to leave the diocese. In 1247 the Cathedral was occupied by the soldiers of Henry III. It was proposed at one time to



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

build a new cathedral at Rhuddlan under the protection of the castle which had been built there by Edward I, but this project was abandoned. Later came Owen Glendower, enraged with Bishop Trevor for pronouncing the deposition of his patron Richard II, and burned the Cathedral and episcopal residences. Bishop Trevor smarting at the injustice of the English (subsequently) joined Glendower, and on the failure of his cause was driven an exile to France.

The history of the building, one of the smallest cathedrals in the kingdom, is traced on another page. During the Commonwealth the postmaster occupied the bishop's palace as office, and inn: 'He kept his horses and oxen in the body of the church, and fed his cattle in the bishop's throne and in the choir. He removed the font to his own garden and used it for a trough to water horses.' A pleasanter memory is that of Reginald Heber who was a Cursal Canon of the Cathedral. His hymn *From Greenland's icy mountains* was composed for a missionary meeting at Wrexham.

There have been many attempts at 'restoration' since that day. In modern times the Cathedral came under the care of Sir Gilbert Scott, who in his *Recollections* says 'This has not been an interesting work.' Sir Gilbert however himself created an interest for the visitor. In rebuilding the windows of the chancel, in deference to the Dean and Chapter he began without sufficient search for the old design which to his dismay was later on revealed. 'I therefore restored the remaining windows on either side correctly, and left the others to take their chance: monuments of weak compliance, and beacons to warn others against such foolish conduct. There ought to be a brass plate set up recording our shame and repentance.'

## DIMENSIONS

Length 182 feet. Breadth 65 feet. Across transept 108 feet. Height of nave 45 feet. Height of tower 93 feet.

## BUILDING DATES

There are no remains of the earlier buildings, except a Norman capital.

1282. The Cathedral destroyed by fire.

1284. Rebuilding begun by Bishop Anian. Now remaining: nave and transepts.

1352. Building probably finished.

1404. The Cathedral burned by Owen Glendower; a charred beam still remains.

1471-95. Restorations under Bishop Redman.

1635.c. The bishop's throne.

1670-80. Repairs under Bishop Barrow.

1708-14. The Cathedral paved, and choir painted—Bishop Fleetwood.

1714. Upper part of tower blown down by storm Feb. 12.

1780. Choir remodelled and timber roof hidden by plaster ceiling; windows rebuilt or destroyed.

1795. East front of bishop's palace.

1822. Roof of nave lowered—Bishop Luxmoore.

1830-44. Windows of nave 'restored.'

1837. West front of bishop's palace—Bishop Carey.

1867. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.  
The choir restored.

1875. The nave restored.

1892. National memorial to Bishop Morgan.

## FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The beauty of the situation.

Various kinds of stone used indicate several successive cathedrals.

Piers without capitals. The moulding runs from the top of arch to base of pillar. To be compared with Newcastle Cathedral.

Square windows of clerestory.

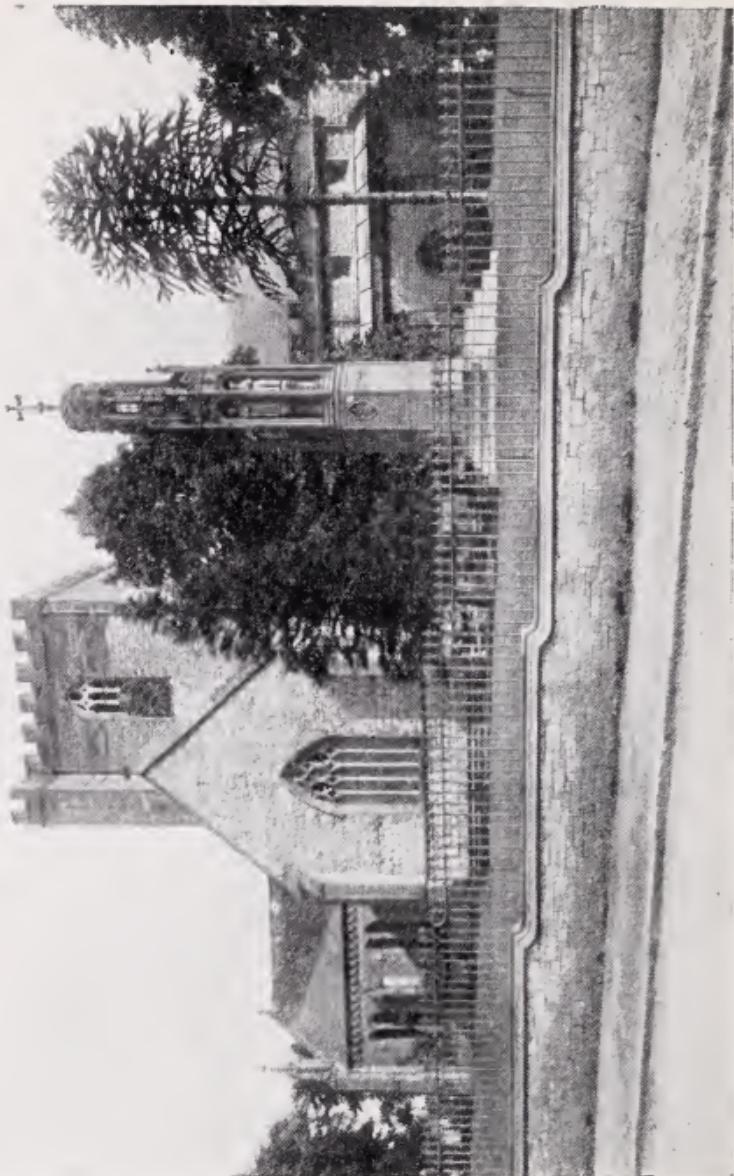
In the chapter-room, many ancient versions of the Bible and Prayer Book with some rare documents.

## MONUMENTS

The doorway on north of nave is a memorial to Sir Stephen R. Glynne. In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are memorials to: Colonel William Price (1691) loyal supporter of Charles I; Dean Shipley (1826)—*Ternouth*; Sir John Williams (1830)—*Westmacott*; Mrs. Hemans (1835) the poetess; the Brownes of Bronhwylfa, relatives of Mrs. Hemans; Sir John Hay Williams (1859); Lady Sarah Williams (1876). One of the windows is in memory of a chorister who was drowned in 1881. Bishop Owen (1629-51) was buried under the bishop's throne, but without inscription.



FROM THE WEST.

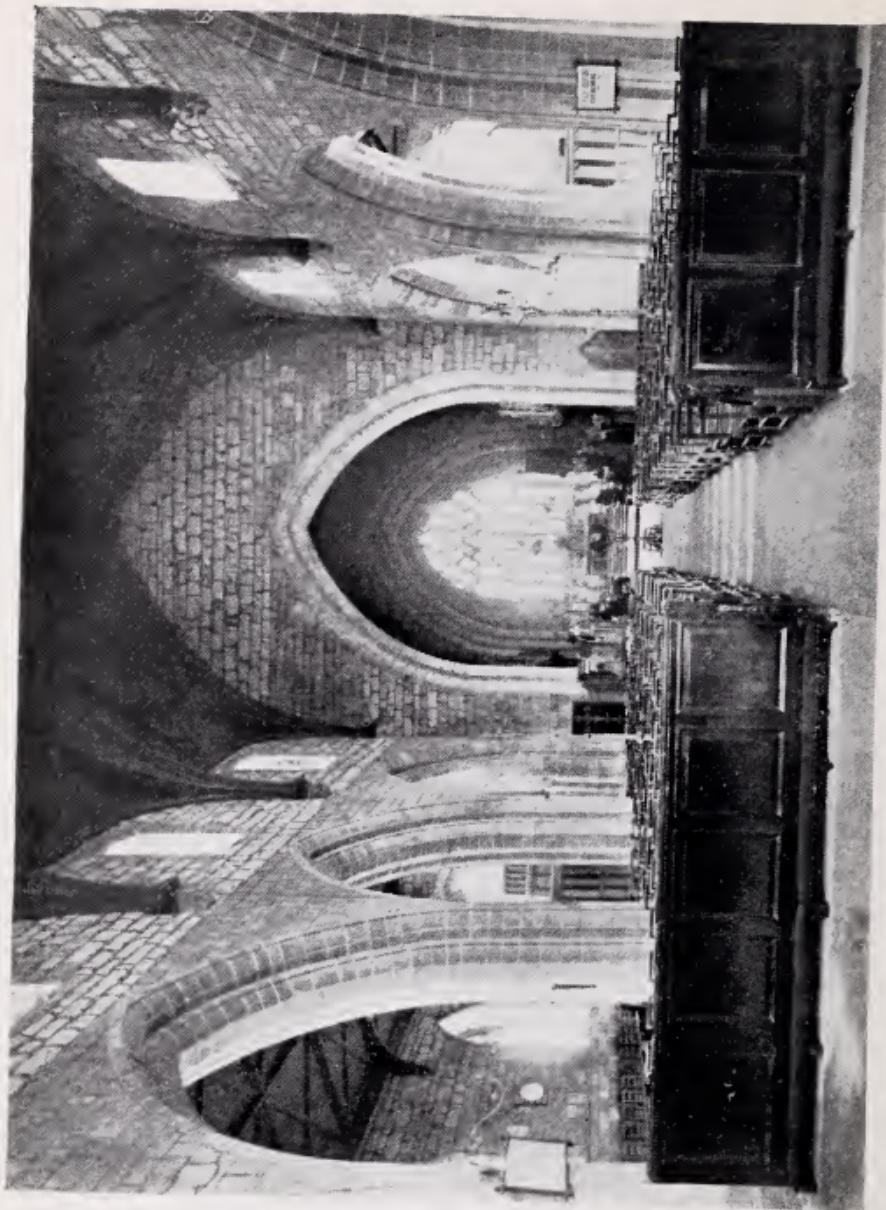


THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH.

THE WEST FRONT.



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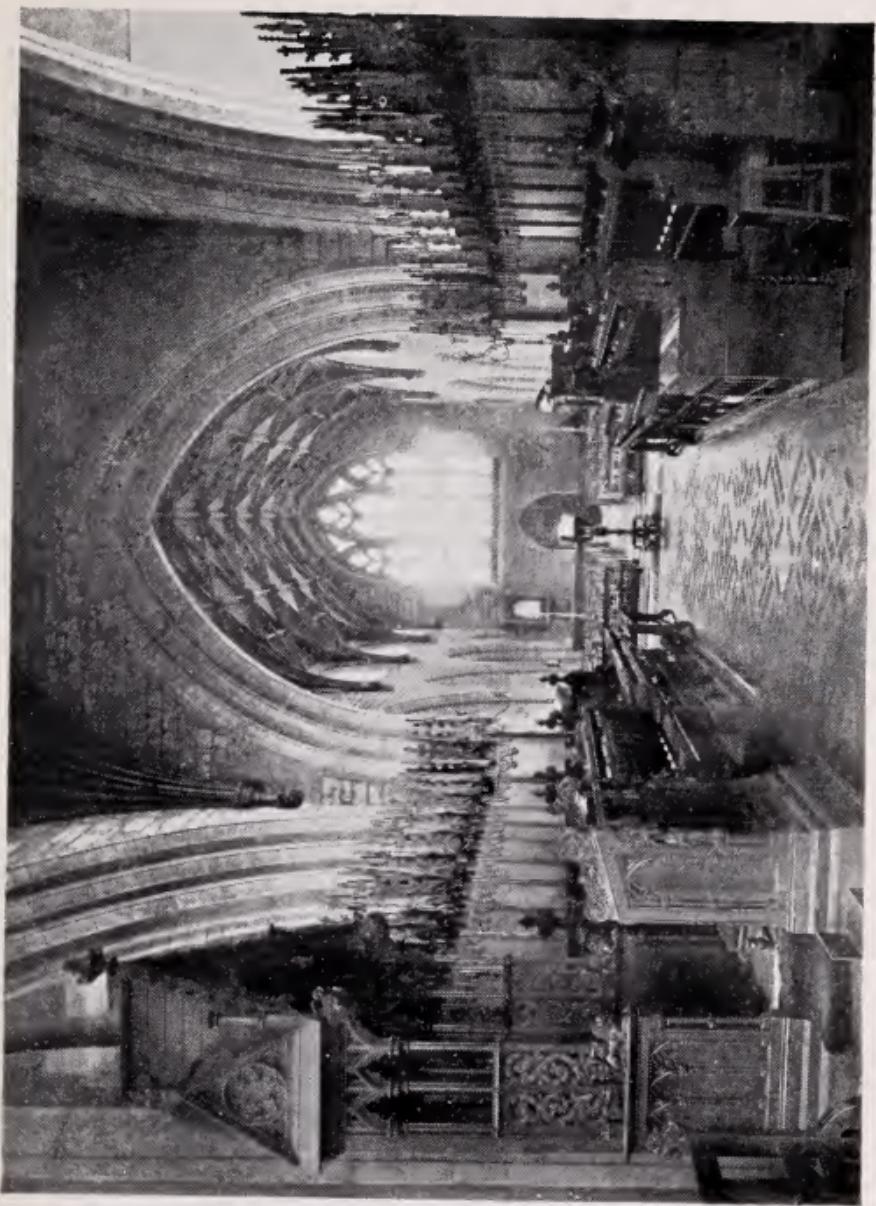


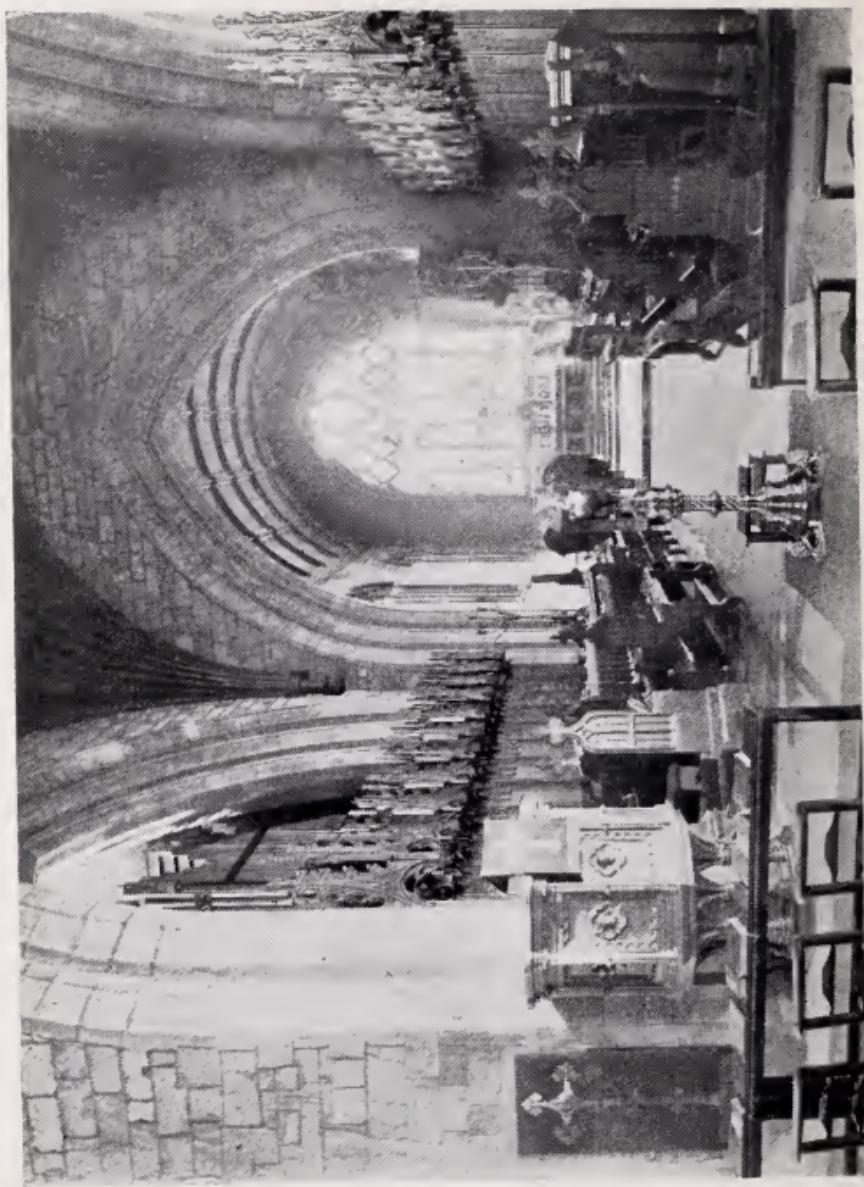
THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

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THE CHOIR.

HAWARDEN OLD CASTLE.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted \*

A.D.

- 560. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE.  
**Kentigern**: first bishop.
- 570. **St. Asaph**: second bishop.
- 612. Death of Kentigern.
- 798. Victory of King Offa at Rhuddlan, March 3.
- 1143. **Gilbert**: consecrated at Lambeth by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1152. **Geoffrey**: the famous Geoffrey of Monmouth, of which place he was Archdeacon; never visited his diocese.
- 1158. **Godfrey**: in controversy with Becket; a great favourite of Henry II who made him Abbot of Abingdon.
- 1175. **Adam**: during his episcopate there was keen dispute with St. David's on the limits of the two sees; died at Oxford; buried at Osney.
- 1186. **Reyner**: during his rule Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the Crusade in Wales.
- 1188. Visit of Giraldus to the 'poor little church of Llanelwy.'

\*1268. **Anian**: confessor of Edward I; accused of complicity with Llewelyn he was driven from his see for a time; on his return he began to build the Cathedral.

1282. Rhuddlan Castle built by Edward I.  
Hawarden Castle stormed by Prince David.

\*1293. **Leoline of Bromfield**: continued the work of Bishop Anian, and established order in his church.

1352. **John Trevor I**: consecrated at Avignon.

1357. **Llewelyn ap Madoc**.

1382. **Lawrence Child**: a monk of Battle.

1395. **John Trevor II**: pronounced sentence of deposition against Richard II then a prisoner in Flint Castle; Owen Glendower in return burned the Cathedral, and the episcopal residences; the bishop later changed sides and was deposed by Henry IV.

1411. **Robert Lancaster**: Abbot of Valle Crucis.

1433. **John Lowe**: Prior of the Austin Friars in London; to Rochester.

1444. **Reginald Pecock**: famous for his learning; published a book *The Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy* which is described by Hallam as 'the earliest piece of good philosophical discussion of which our English prose can boast'; to Chichester.

1450. **Thomas Knight**: active Lancastrian; deposed by Edward IV.

1471. **Richard Redman**: a very learned man; restorer of the Cathedral; ambassador of Edward IV and Richard III; supported Lambert Simnel; subsequently a favourite of Henry VII; to Exeter 1495; Ely 1501.

1503. **David ap Owen**: began building the bishop's palace.

1518. **Henry Standish**: an adviser of Catharine of Aragon.

1536. **Robert Wharton**: Abbot of Bermondsey; his lavish hospitality at Denbigh and Wrexham reduced the see to extreme poverty.

1555. **Thomas Goldwell**: the only English bishop at the Council of Trent; translated by Queen Mary to Oxford; deprived by Queen Elizabeth; retired an exile to Rome where he is buried.

1560. **Richard Davies**: one of those engaged on the *Bishops' Bible*; also assisted to translate the New Testament into Welsh.

- \*1601. **William Morgan**: translated the whole Bible into Welsh.
- 1604. **Richard Parry**: his revision of Morgan's Bible has been used ever since his time.
- 1629. **John Owen**: chaplain of Charles I when Prince of Wales; deprived and cruelly used by Parliament.
- \*1660. **George Griffith**: composer of the service for the *Baptism of such as are of Riper Years*.
- \*1670. **Isaac Barrow**: nephew of the famous divine; founded the hospital for eight poor widows.
- 1680. **William Lloyd**: one of the Seven Bishops.
- \*1704. **William Beveridge**: learned Orientalist and writer; rector of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, where he was a zealous worker; chaplain to William and Mary; buried in St. Paul's.
- 1708. **William Fleetwood**: defended the principles of the Revolution and accordingly rewarded by George I; to Ely 1714.
- 1715. **John Wynne**: spent £400 on his Cathedral; buried in Northop church.
- 1732. **Thomas Tanner**: Canon of Christ Church, Oxford where he is buried; an antiquarian and writer of distinction.
- 1769. **Jonathan Shipley**: chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland's Army.
- 1787. **Samuel Halifax**: from Gloucester; the first bishop translated from an English see to St. Asaph.
- \*1790. **Lewis Bagot**: from Norwich.
- 1802. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.
- 1806. **William Cleaver**: from Bangor.
- \*1815. **John Luxmoore**: from Hereford.
- \*1830. **William Carey**: from Exeter.
- 1838. An order in Council for uniting the see to that of Bangor: annulled 1846.
- \*1846. **Thomas Vowler Short**: from Sodor and Man.
- 1870. **Joshua Hughes**.
- 1889. **Alfred George Edwards**.



RHUDDLAN CASTLE.

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London.

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.



Engraving by  
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St. David's



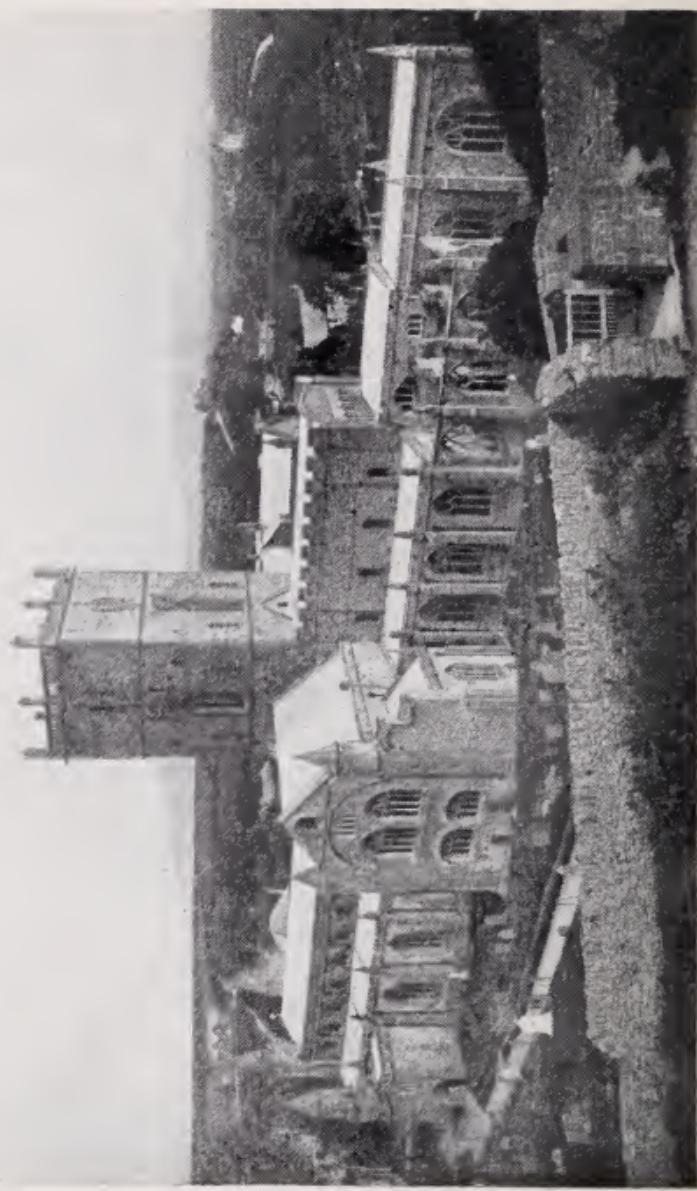


THE CROSS AND CATHEDRAL TOWER.

**M**ENERVIA was the original name of the see of St. David, the patron saint of Wales, and long before the coming of Augustine a British church stood on the site of the present Cathedral. This church was destroyed by fire in 645, as was a second in 1088: a third was then built which lasted for a hundred years, when it was pulled down and the existing Cathedral was begun. The legendary stories of the life of the holy David are full of interest. On the cliffs near Caerfai the ruined chapel of St. Non, his mother, is still to be seen, marking the place of the saint's birth. A well near by is said to have burst from the ground for his baptism, and a second well is said to be still a potent healer of divers diseases.

From his earliest years St. David was in holy orders and while still a youth founded twelve monasteries in Britain including those of Glastonbury and Bath. Ultimately he established himself in a monastery on the site of the present Cathedral, and after a life of usefulness attended by alleged miracles died at the age of 147!

There is a continuous line of bishops following St. David but no name of any great interest for nearly five hundred years: the history of the see also was not eventful. In 1071 Sulien 'the wisest of the Britons' became bishop, and ten years later received William the Conqueror as a pilgrim to the shrine of the great saint. The line of purely



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

British bishops ceased when Bishop Daniel, elected in 1115, was set aside by the Normans in favour of Bernard, chaplain of Matilda, Queen of Henry I.

Some distinguished prelates have presided over the see, including Thomas Bek, Chichele, Laud, and Thirwall. The original settlement of St. David was monastic, but since Norman times the chapter has been composed of secular canons. The bishop by a vague tradition ranked as dean, and even now occupies the stall which in other churches is appropriated to the dean. One of the stalls belongs to the Sovereign, who holds a cursal prebend. William I, Henry II, Edward I with Queen Eleanor, were all visitors to the Cathedral. In ancient times two visits to St. David's were considered equivalent to a pilgrimage to Rome, and although modern pilgrims may find the journey a long one they are well rewarded.

Giraldus Cambrensis, or Girald de Barri, was born about 1147 at Manorbier Castle, Pembrokeshire. He was brought up by his uncle (FitzGerald), Bishop of St. David's (1148-76), took holy orders in 1172, and was appointed archdeacon. Subsequently he became a royal chaplain and preceptor to Prince John, whom he accompanied to Ireland in 1185. He attended Archbishop Baldwin as he preached the crusade throughout Wales. His later years, devoted to study and to writing his valuable works were spent at St. David's, where he died about 1223.



NORMAN COLUMN WITH RE-CARVED CAPITAL.

## BUILDING DATES

1180. The Cathedral begun by Bishop Peter de Leia.  
Now remaining, with later alterations: nave, transepts, presbytery, and parts of central tower.

1220. Fall of central tower; rebuilding at once begun.

1248. Restorations finished.

1275. Shrine of St. David.

1296-1328. Lady-chapel—Bishop Martyn.

1328-1347. The work of Bishop Gower: second stage of tower; south porch; walls of aisles raised; preparation for vaulting; transept chapels; *Decorated* windows; buttresses of aisles; bishop's palace; wall of close.

1460-1480. The stalls.

1480-1509. Roofs of nave and choir. Buttresses to north side.  
The throne—Bishop Morgan.

1509-1522. Third stage of tower—Bishop Vaughan.  
Bishop Vaughan's chapel.

1540.c. Lead removed from roof.

1630. Interior whitewashed—Bishop Field.

1696. Roofs of transept rebuilt.

1775.c. Fall of stone vault of Lady-chapel.

1793. West front rebuilt by Nash.

1827. Chapel of St. Thomas (of Canterbury) converted into a chapter-house.

1843. South transept made into a parish church.

1846. North transept windows—Butterfield.

1862. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.

1866. Central tower rendered secure and roof altered.  
West front rebuilt.

## FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The (Caerbwdy) stone used in building.

Unusual richness of the interior. Roof of nave unique. Outward inclination of nave arcade probably caused by earthquake in 1248. Remains of painting on piers of nave. Clerestory and triforium of nave within one arch. Of the arches of central tower one is circular, the others pointed.

The carving generally—*Early English* carving on *Transitional* capitals. Some excellent modern woodwork.

The Rood-screen. The Shrine of St. David. The parclose screen, separating presbytery from choir, is unique.

Double piscina in St. Thomas's Chapel. Celtic stones bearing crosses in Trinity Chapel. Old tiles of presbytery. Slope of nave floor from east to west.

## MONUMENTS

There are several fine monuments without names. Others are noted under 'Historical Notes.' There are also tombs or memorials of St. Caradoc (1124); Giraldus Cambrensis; A knight and a priest temp. Henry III—note the mouldings and carving of canopy; Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales; Sir John Wogan of Picton, Chief Justiciary of Ireland under Edward I, and other monuments to members of his family; John Hoit (1419) Archdeacon of St. David's; Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond (1456) father of Henry VII; Thomas Lloyd (1613) treasurer; members of the medical staff of the Welsh Hospital in South Africa who died in the Boer War. The 'Abraham stone,' memorial of the sons of Bishop Abraham, is of special interest.

## DIMENSIONS

Total interior length 298 feet. Nave: length 130 feet; width 68 feet.



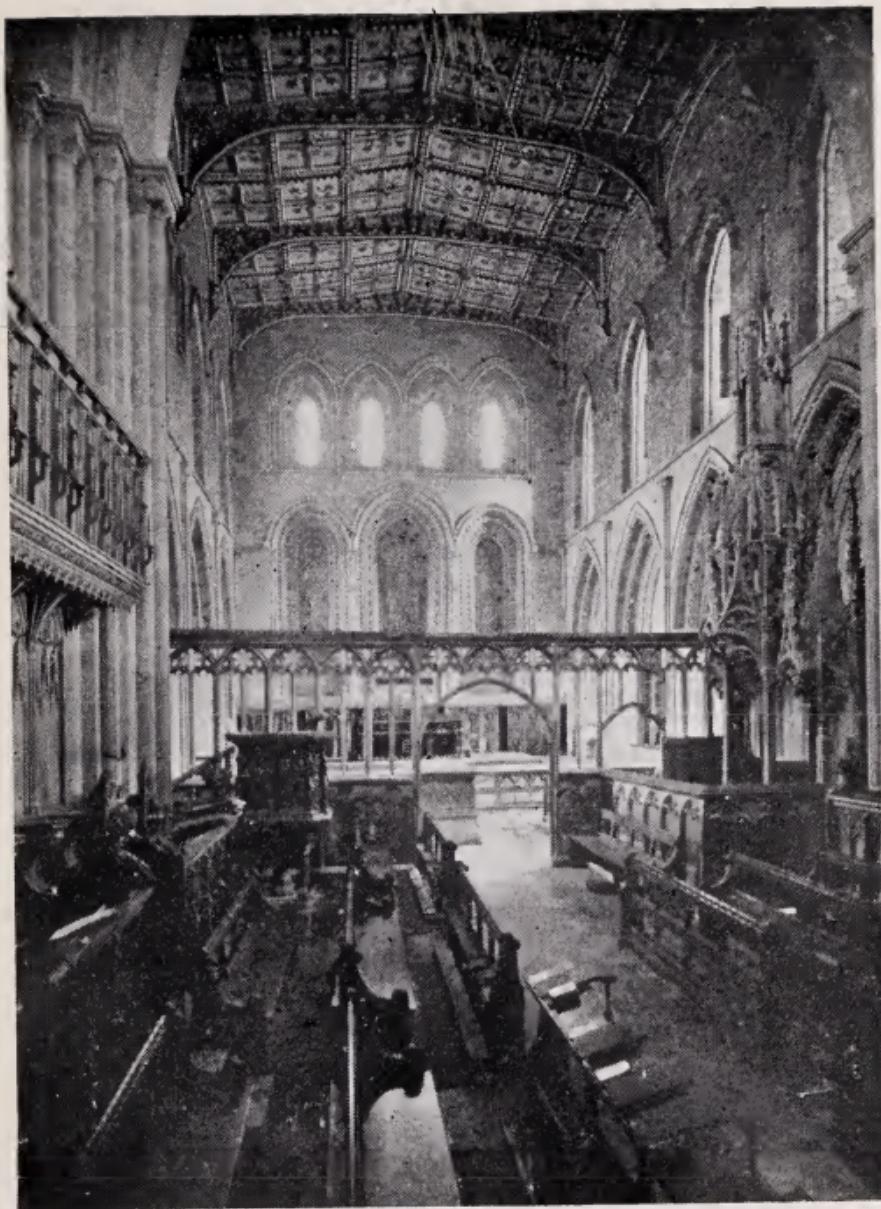
THE WEST FRONT.

*(Ruins of St. Mary's College on the left.)*



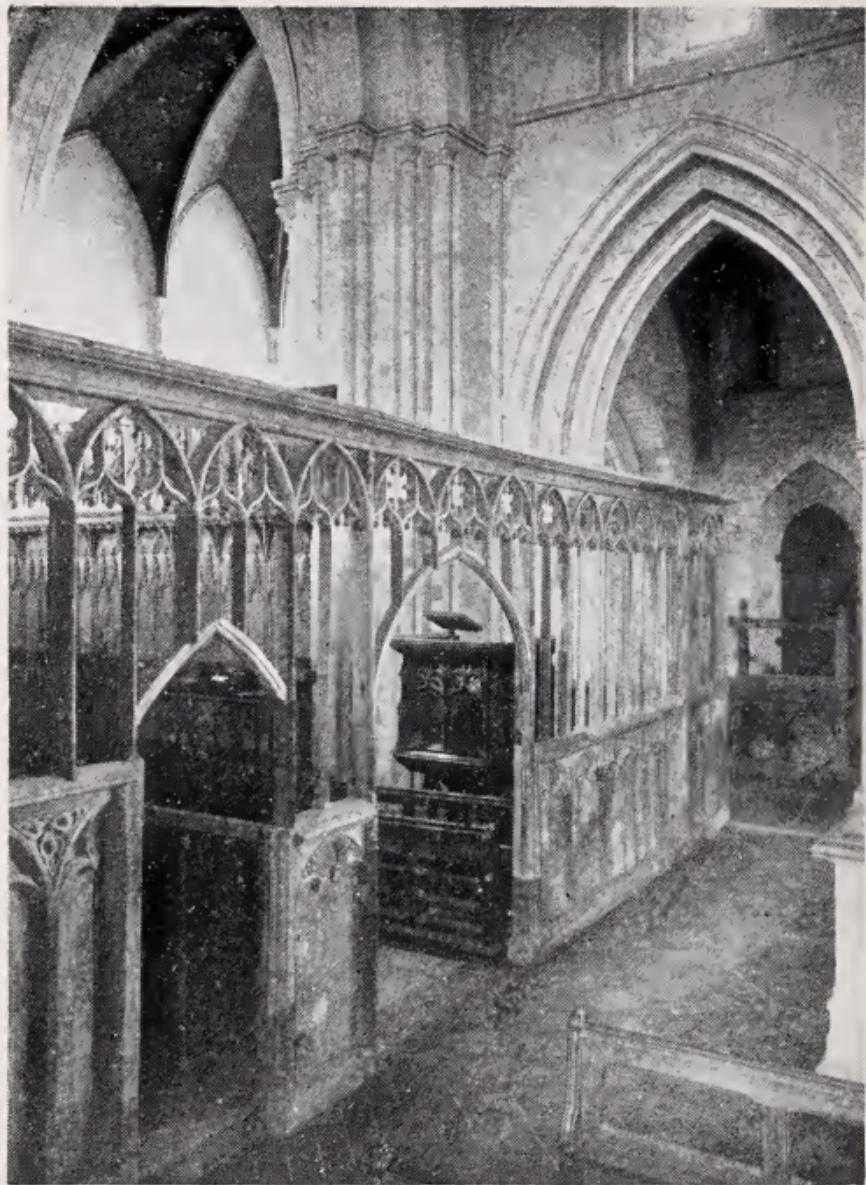
THE NAVE.

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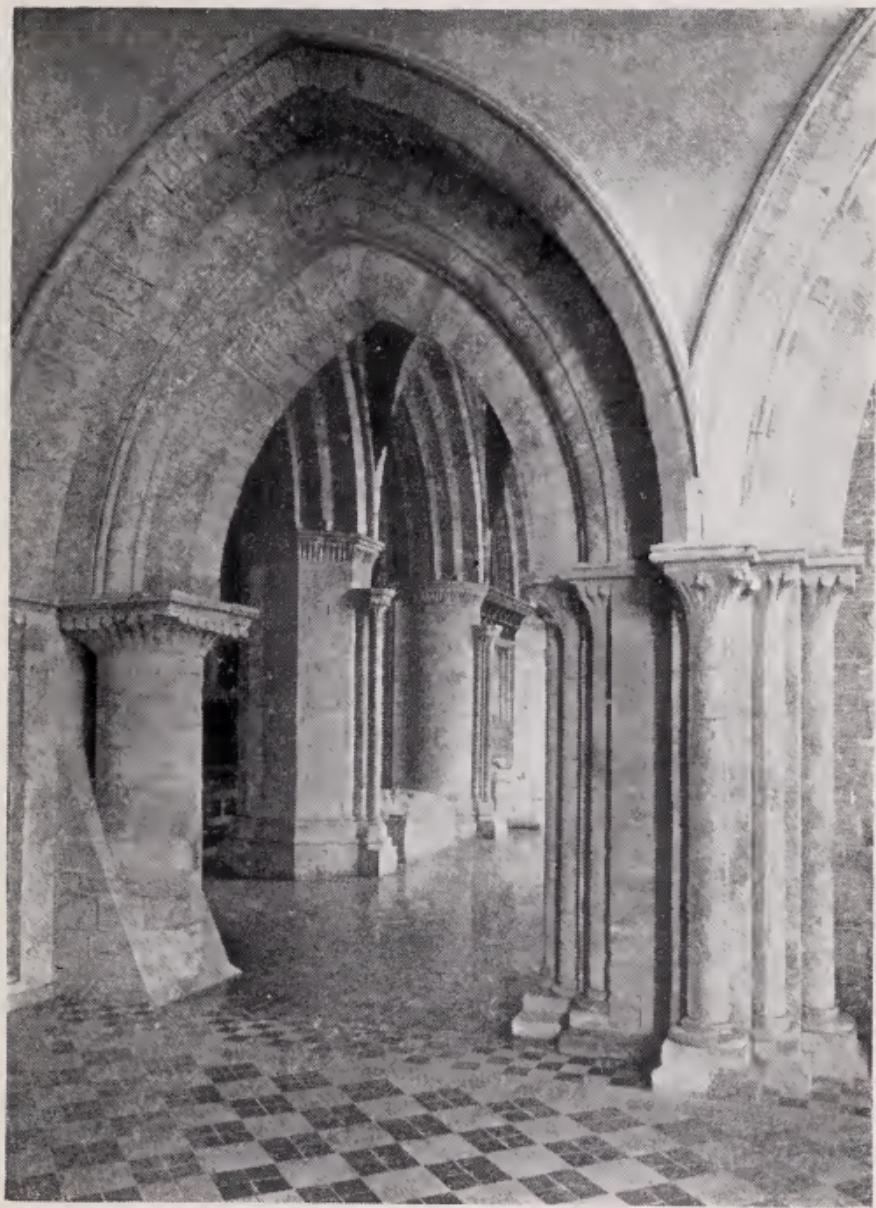
THE CHOIR.

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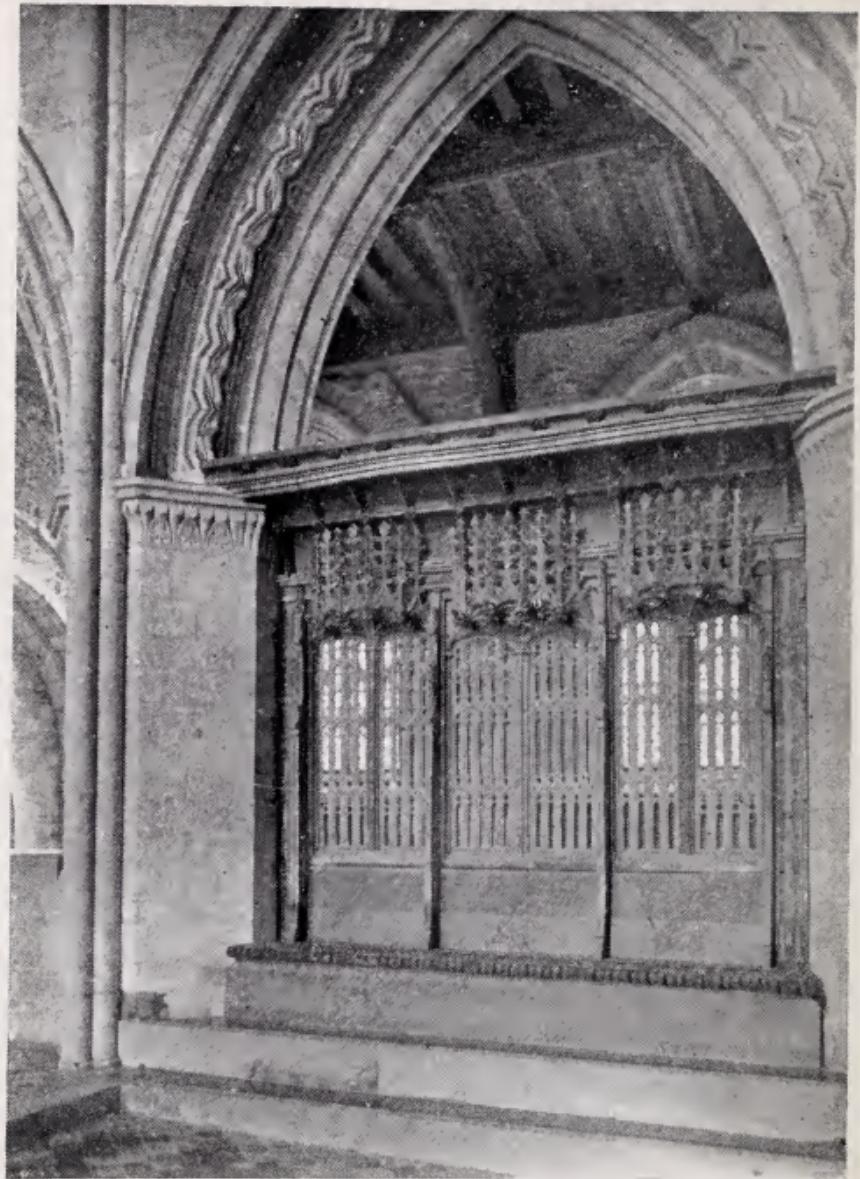
THE PARCLOSE SCREEN.

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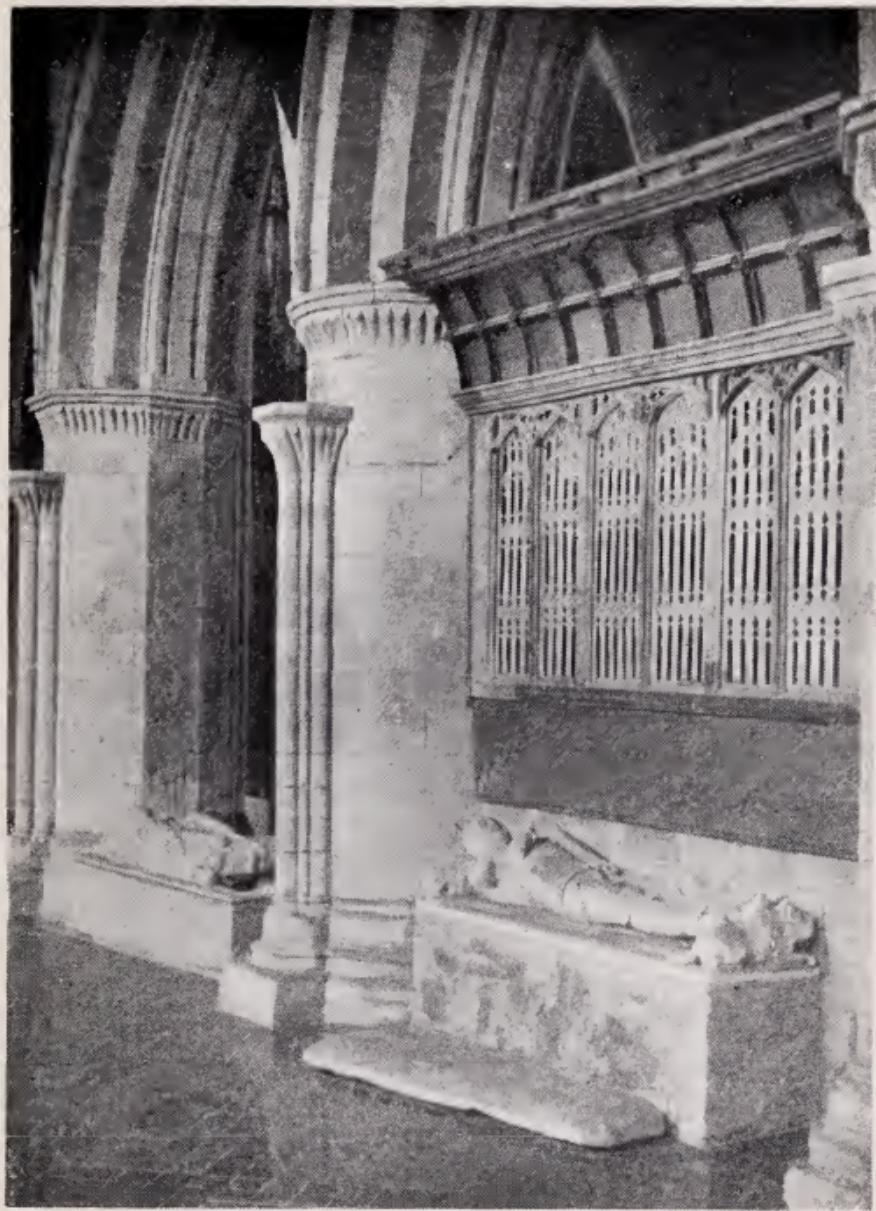
ARCH BETWEEN SOUTH TRANSEPT AND CHOIR-AISLE.  
(*Note the buttress.*)

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THE SEDILIA.

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TOMB OF A KNIGHT.

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THE SHRINE OF ST. DAVID.

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## HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted \*

A.D.

519. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE.  
**St. David**: first bishop.  
1071. **Sullen**: received the Conqueror.  
1076. **Abraham**: killed by the Danes.  
1115. **Daniel**: last British bishop; deprived by the Normans.  
1115. **Bernard**: first Norman bishop.  
1131. CANONIZATION OF ST. DAVID.  
1176. **Peter de Leia**: Prior of Wenlock; began the Norman cathedral.  
\*1215. **Jorwerth or Gervas**: Abbot of Talley in Carmarthenshire.  
\*1230. **Anselm le Gras**: relative of Earl of Pembroke.  
1256. **Richard de Carew**: probable builder of St. David's shrine; some relics from his tomb may be seen.  
1280. **Thomas Bek**: brother of Bishop Bek of Durham; Lord Treasurer; Chancellor of Oxford University; Keeper of the Great Seal during absence of Edward I from England; paid the entire cost of the translation of relics of St. Hugh of Lincoln.  
\*1293. **David Martyn**: Chancellor of Oxford University.  
\*1328. **Henry Gower**: the great builder; Chancellor of Oxford University.  
1347. **John Thoresby**: Keeper of the Great Seal; Master of the Rolls; Lord Chancellor; to Worcester 1350; York 1352.  
1361. **Adam Houghton**: builder of College of St. Mary.  
1389. **John Gilbert**: Lord Treasurer; one of twelve commissioners appointed to rule the kingdom in the name of Richard II.  
1397. **Guy de Mohun**: Keeper of the Privy Seal; Lord Treasurer.  
1408. **Henry Chichele**: to Canterbury 1414; the Archbishop of Shakespeare's *Henry V*; founder of All Souls College, Oxford.  
1442. **William Lyndwood**: the famous canonist.  
1447. **John Delabere**: Lord Almoner; never visited diocese; lived in Oxfordshire; built Dorchester bridge.

1482. **Richard Martin**: Chancellor of Ireland ; friend of Edward IV.

\*1496. **John Morgan**: first Welsh bishop since Jorwerth.

1505. **Robert Sherburne**: great scholar ; patronized by Henry VII ; to Chichester 1508.

\*1509. **Edward Vaughan**: Treasurer of St. Paul's, London.

1523. **Richard Rawlins**: accompanied Henry VIII on his French war ; Lord Almoner.

1536. **William Barlow**: Prior of Haverfordwest ; chief consecrator of Archbishop Parker ; his five daughters all married bishops ; to Bath.

1548. **Robert Ferrar**: burnt at Carmarthen during the Marian persecution.

1561. **Richard Davies**: procured translation of the Bible into Welsh.

1582. **Marmaduke Middleton**: from Waterford ; deprived for uttering a forged will.

1621. **William Laud**: the famous Archbishop.

1627. **Theophilus Field**: whitewashed the Cathedral.

1636. **Roger Mainwaring**: appointed by Charles I in opposition to Parliament.

\*1660. **William Lucy**: member of the family of Lucy of Charlecote in Warwickshire.

1687. **Thomas Watson**: tried for simony by Archbishop Tenison and deprived ; an adherent of James II.

1705. **George Bull**: one of the most distinguished bishops of St. David's ; educated at Tiverton, and Exeter College, Oxford ; which he left in 1649 on refusing the oath to the Commonwealth.

1766. **Robert Louth**: to Oxford ; to London 1777.

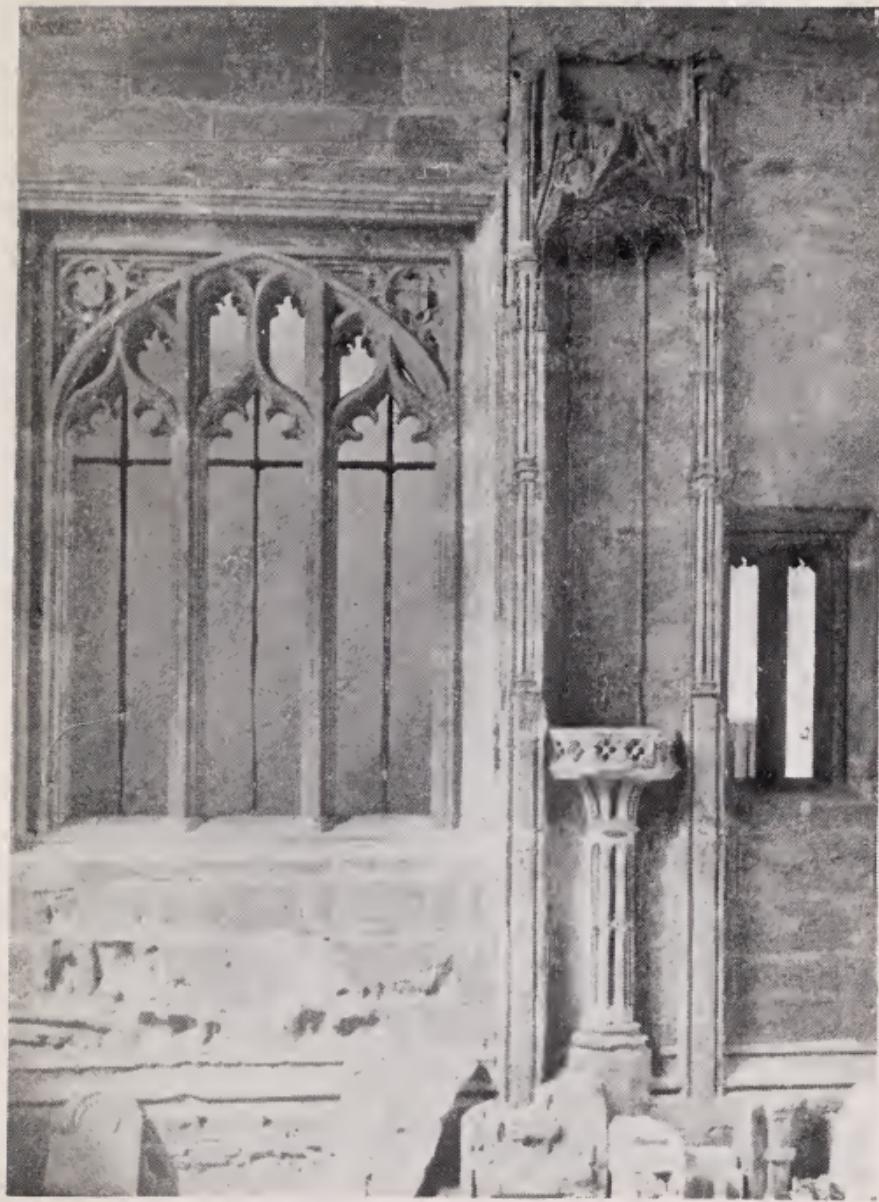
1788. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.

1800. **Lord George Murray**.

1840. **Connop Thirlwall**: Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge ; author of the History of Greece ; buried in Westminster Abbey in the same grave as George Grote.

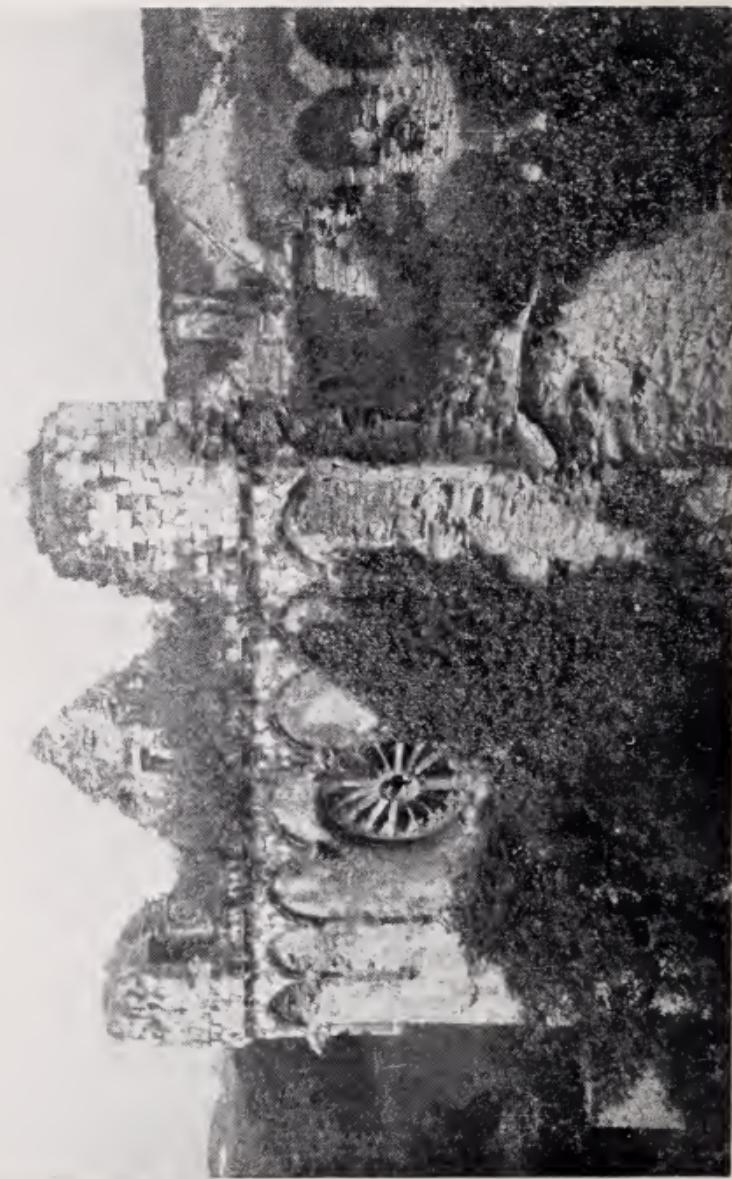
1874. **William Basil Jones**.

1897. **John Owen**.  
David Howell : dean.



IN BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL.

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THE BISHOP'S PALACE: THE BANQUETING HALL.

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